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Anecdota Oxoniensia

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MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN SERIES—PART XIII

THE CHRONICLE OF JOHN OF WORCESTER

1118–1140

BEING THE CONTINUATION OF THE
'CHRONICON EX CHRONICIS' OF FLORENCE OF WORCESTER

EDITED BY

J. R. H. WEAVER

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1908

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FLORENCE OF WORCESTER

EDITED FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE OXFORD

BY

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PREFACE

THE composite work, the *Chronicon ex Chronicis* of Florence of Worcester with its Continuation, has not been fortunate in the matter of editions, although for the greater part of the work several MSS. of good authority are known to exist. It is, however, the Continuation, and especially its narrative for the period 1128–41,[1] which has shown to most disadvantage as the result of indifferent editing. Briefly, the history of the printed text of the Chronicle is as follows:—

In 1592 Lord William Howard of Naworth was prevailed upon to edit a manuscript of Florence then in his possession. This text, which is an early copy and of good authority, Howard printed in full to its conclusion *sub ann.* 1138. But, thinking his manuscript defective in the Continuation, he supplemented its readings with extensive extracts from a second manuscript, alleged to be a copy of Florence's chronicle, which was placed at his disposal by the Kentish historian William Lambarde. From the annal of 1138 where his own MS. concluded, Howard copied Lambarde's MS. *verbatim* to its end *sub ann.* 1141. The resulting work was the *Editio Princeps* of the Chronicle.[2] In addition to many errors of transcription, Howard's edition contained, in the text of the Continuation, a number of interpolations derived from Lambarde's manuscript, which are not to be found in any other extant MS. of Florence earlier in date than the sixteenth century. The two manuscripts used by Howard, which are now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, are described in detail below. The edition of 1592 was faultily reprinted at Frankfort in 1601.[3]

[1] The Continuation is conjectured to begin with the annal of 1118, and this date is taken as a convenient starting-point for the present edition. It was possibly brought down to the close of Stephen's reign, but no portion of the text is found after the annal of 1141.

[2] *Florentius Wigorniensis, Chronicon ex Chronicis ab initio mundi usque ad ann.* 1141, &c., ed. W. Howard, 4to, Lond., 1592.

[3] *Matth. Westmon., Flores Hist. et Chronicon ex Chronicis auct. Flor. Wig.*, &c., fol., Frankfort, 1601. This text was used for the excerpts from Florence in Bouquet's *Recueil*, xiii. 67–78. Paris, 1786.

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What is at present the standard edition of Florence's chronicle appeared next, in 1848, edited for the English Historical Society by Mr. Benjamin Thorpe.[1] For the pre-Conquest portion of the narrative this editor followed, with some omissions, the text of Florence prepared by Mr. Petrie for the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, the publication of which had been delayed until that year;[2] for the period 1066–1127 Mr. Thorpe appears to have used as his main authority the text of an important manuscript of Florence in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; after that date, however, he preferred to follow for the most part the version of Howard's edition, retaining without comment its faulty and conflicting narrative, though adapting it, in places, to the superior chronology of the Corpus MS.

The result is that the text of the Continuation as it stands in the principal edition, so far from being the homogeneous record of any single manuscript, is really a not over-skilful blend of the work of at least three different hands, in which much has been omitted that is the work of the true Continuator, yet much retained that indubitably is not.

It is hardly surprising therefore that historians generally should have depreciated the historical value of the Continuator's narrative and that Mr. Round should be able to write:[3] 'The Continuator muddled in inextricable confusion the events of 1138 and 1139,' treating his chronology throughout with scant consideration. A brief inspection of the three manuscripts concerned will hardly warrant such an attitude. They are as follows:—

(i) MS., Trinity Coll., Dublin, No. 502, E. 5. 23. This work, here designated H., is described in Dr. Abbott's catalogue as '4to., *membr.*, *s. xii.*, *Florentius Wigorniensis: Chronicon ex Chronicis seu Historia Angliae usque ad ann.* 1138 *deducta*'. It consists of 263 leaves (ff. 1–107,

[1] *Flor. Wig. mon.*, *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, A.D. 449–1117. Continuation I, –1141. Continuation II, –1295, ed. B. Thorpe, *Eng. Hist. Soc.*, 8vo, Lond., 1848–9. The so-called 'second Continuation' is the work of Taxster and Eversden and has no connexion with the Worcester chronicle.

[2] Mr. Petrie's text was meant to represent all the original work of Florence for the period 449–1066. To secure this the work of Marianus as exhibited by the MS., Cott. Nero. C. V., was apparently subtracted from the joint chronicle of Marianus-Florence in the MSS., C. C. C. Oxon. clvii and Lambeth xlii, and the residue, for that period, printed.

[3] *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 284.

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1–156), written and rubricated in one hand of the twelfth century until the end of the annal of 1131.[1] This is probably where this copy was originally meant to conclude; and in this respect it is similar to the majority of MSS. of Florence containing the Continuation, with whose common version up to this point it substantially agrees. A somewhat later hand, perhaps of the thirteenth century, has, however, added a portion of the later text of the Continuation from the words 'Stella cometis' in the annal of 1132 to the word 'proficiscitur' in that of 1138. This addition, though omitting portions of the intervening narrative as found in the Corpus MS., contains no interpolations and nothing that materially conflicts with the version of that manuscript. Prefixed to the text are some, but not all, of the calendars and dissertations of Marianus together with Florence's descriptions of the Heptarchic kingdoms, lists of Anglican bishops and regal genealogies, the latter being brought down in the original hand to the later years of the reign of Henry I. This manuscript, which is somewhat inaccurately described in Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue*,[2] formerly belonged to Lord W. Howard, who used it as the sole authority for his edition up to a point in the Continuation where the fuller text of Lambarde's manuscript began to overlap. It contains no break in the text at the annal of 1118, the words 'Huc usque author noster', &c., which appear in Howard's text at that point, being that editor's own insertion.

(ii) MS., Trinity Coll., Dublin, No. 503, E. 6. 4. This perplexing work is described by Dr. Abbott as '5 × 4, *membr.*, *s. xiii. vel xiv: Idem opus*, abridged but with a fuller continuation', and quoted by Hardy[3] as 'a compilation from various sources, amongst others from Florence'. This is hardly an adequate description. Consisting of 160 leaves in 12mo and measuring only $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$, this manuscript contains as its principal work, ff. 1vo–122vo, a 'little chronicle'[4] written apparently at

[1] The last sentence of this annal is, however, in a different ink and possibly not the original hand.

[2] Vol. ii, p. 130. For permission to inspect this and the following manuscript the thanks of the writer are due to Mr. A. De Burgh, Senior Assistant Librarian, Trinity College, Dublin.

[3] *Desc. Cat.*, ii. 130.

[4] It thus describes itself, fo. 63vo: 'Quae vel quot in Anglia dudum extitere regna . . . succinte perstrinximus in hac chronicula nostra, ut dum de his questio fuerit oborta, prompta querentibus reddantur responsa.'

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Worcester, consisting mainly of short annals extracted from the *Chronicon ex Chronicis* and continued down to the words 'Romam ivit' in the annal of 1123. This 'Chronicula' is written in two hands, of which the first only contributes, ff. 1vo–36vo, an abstract of the lists and genealogies of Marianus and Florence. The narrative proper, ff. 36vo–122vo, is written throughout in a hand of the twelfth century. The work is rather more, however, than a *résumé* of the larger chronicle; it contains several additions of its own, of which perhaps the most significant is a lament in verse on the death of Bishop Wulfstan, in the course of which some information is gleaned as to the identity of the writer.[1] From the end of the eleventh century the extracts become fuller and follow more closely the narrative of the larger work, although a different and more guarded account of the death of William Rufus is recorded. After noticing the death of Florence *s.a.* 1118 and adding a note as to its own derivation,[2] the *Chronicula* rapidly concludes. That it was written at Worcester seems tolerably certain; that it is the work, if not the autograph, of the monk John, in the early part of the twelfth century, is an opinion which a more prolonged examination of the text would be needed to confirm.

The manuscript seems now to have changed hands. Continuing from the point where the *Chronicula* ends, an early thirteenth-century hand has appended a copy of the Continuation of which Gloucester appears to have been the source. From this Gloucester copy, here designated G., as exhibited in the MS. under notice, what has hitherto been regarded as the normal version of Florence's Continuator has been mainly derived. It contains however a number of interpolations. Of these the most significant are those which relate to Gloucester, viz. the death of Roger de Berkeley (1127), the resignation and death of Abbot William (1130–1), the nomination and consecration of Abbot Gilbert (1139), the visits of Stephen and Matilda to Gloucester (1138, 1139). But those which throw the narrative into most confusion are the intruded accounts of the Papal Schism *s.a.* 1137, Stephen's quarrel with the bishops, the

[1] fo. 112: '. . . De medio factus—Hic presul beatus,
Mihi dedit victum—Concessit amictum.
Iam carebo pane—Et peribo fame.
In merorem tota—Versa est Wigorna . . .'

[2] fo. 120vo, *s.a.* 1118: 'Huius subtili scientia et studiosi laboris industria, praeeminet cunctis Chronicarum Chronica. Haec etiam de ipsa maiori collecta Chronicula.'

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defection of Miles of Gloucester, and the death of Roger of Salisbury *s. a.* 1138, and lastly the alternative date of the landing of the Empress. Considerable portions of the true text, which are only found elsewhere in the Corpus MS., Howard contrived to overlook; but most of the historically worthless interpolations unfortunately found their way into his and the later edition. The original source of G.'s text was probably a lost Gloucester copy of Florence and his Continuator into which these notices had been intruded by a monk of that house. This may have continued further than 1141 and was possibly the source from which Gervase copied.[1] That G. itself is original is unlikely; it contains numerous grammatical and other errors which only the unquestioning intelligence of an inferior copyist could have left on record.

The early history of the manuscript is not known. In the sixteenth century, however, it appears to have passed through the hands of Joscelyn,[2] Stowe, and Holinshed before coming into the possession of Lambarde in 1575. By the last-named it was lent and eventually given to Howard, who, for the purposes of his edition, combined its fuller text of the Continuation with that of his own MS., in the way already described.

(iii) MS., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, No. 157. This manuscript, C., which is discussed in detail in the *Descriptive Catalogue*, has long been recognized as the best existing copy of the work of Florence and his Continuator. Mr. Thorpe claims to have taken it as the basis of his text, but, as already pointed out, that can only have been the case to a very limited extent. He altogether omitted quite extensive portions of its text in the later part of the Continuation; presumably because the pieces in question do not appear in Howard's edition, which he was here following so unreservedly. The absence of these passages from the earlier edition was, however, an oversight on the part of Howard, since they are nearly all recorded in MS. G., that editor's principal source for the period in question. Though described as 'visions and marvellous tales' these omissions are undoubtedly part of the true Continuation, and their inclusion would have thrown some much-needed light on the question

[1] *Vide* Gervase of Canterbury, ed. Stubbs, *R. S.*, i, p. xliii.

[2] A copy of the faulty continuation, made by Archbishop Parker's secretary, will be found in MS., Cott. Calig. A. vi, ff. 230–5. More important is a translation by Holinshed of the whole manuscript in MS., Harl. 563, ff. 1–49.

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of its authorship and history. In the text which here follows, therefore, the majority of them appear in print for the first time.

The Corpus manuscript belonged to Worcester, from which fact its version derives additional authority. It is written throughout in a fairly uniform hand of the early part of the twelfth century until the annal of 1110 or thereabouts, when the writing begins to change imperceptibly. From this point to its end in 1140 the text appears to have been written in a very desultory way; the entries are irregular, the ink varies, and there are numerous erasures and interlineations. The chronicle proper is preceded by fuller lists, tables, and *excursus* than appear in any other copy. In the original hand these are mostly brought down to the early years of the reign of Henry I; later hands have continued them to the time of Stephen. These were only partly printed by Mr. Thorpe, who, on the principle of excluding everything derived from Marianus, contrived to overlook much that was the work of Florence; notably some chronological details which incidentally throw some light on the time at which Florence began to write.[1] In C., as in all other MSS. of the Chronicle, there is no break in the text at the annal of 1118, and little internal evidence to show where Florence's work concluded and that of the Continuator began. On the ground that Florence's death is recorded in the text under the year 1118, Bale, Howard, and later antiquaries assumed that his work ceased with the annal of the preceding year, a conjecture which has generally been accepted, but which no evidence exists to prove. The text has been annotated throughout by three hands of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries respectively; their marginal additions are indicated, with their date, in the footnotes to the text below.

For the later part of the Continuation, the three manuscripts above described, together with some sixteenth-century copies derived from them, are the only sources; no other MS. of Florence being continued further

[1] fo. 55: 'Si nosse vis secundum evangelicam veritatem quot sint anni ab Incarnatione Domini, scito quot fuerint ordines Indictionum, utpote xlvii°. anno Imperatoris Heinrici—lxxiiii. Hos per xv. multiplica; fiunt īcx. Adde semper regulares iiii., quia xii°. Indictione incarnatus est Dominus et Indictionem cuiuscunque volueris anni, utpote in presenti—xi. Fiunt īcxxv. Isti sunt anni Incarnationis Domini secundum evangelium.' i.e. 1103. The example is adduced by Florence to illustrate Marianus' rule for reckoning the year 'secundum evangelium'—a method which post-dated it by twenty-two years.

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than the year 1131. As to the respective merits of their versions of the Continuation there can be no question. C. is the most accurate and the earliest: if not the actual autograph of the Continuator John, it may certainly be pointed to as a working copy written out for his use and revised by his own hand.[1] H., though fragmentary, is reliable enough as far as it goes, and, up to the annal of 1131, one of the earliest transcripts of the original. G. is the latest of the three and most inaccurate; although loaded with interpolations, it nevertheless omits many fragments of the text which give local colour and a personal touch to the narrative of C.

The remaining MSS. which contain the Continuation need not be discussed in detail. The most important are the MSS. Lambeth No. 42 (L., an Abingdon copy), Bodleian No. 297 (B., a Bury copy), Corp. Chri. Coll., Cambs. No. 92 (CC., a Peterborough copy).[2] In each of these the Continuation ceases at the year 1131 and their collated versions substantially agree. This common version of the Continuation ceasing at 1131 is also to be found in the thirteenth-century copies embodied in the *Memoriale* of Walter of Coventry.[3]

The history and authorship of the Continuation and the relations of the various manuscripts constitute something of a problem. Wherever it ended the work of Florence appears to have been carried on contemporaneously at Worcester by the monk John[4] and concluded at the year 1131. Copies were then made at other monasteries. Subsequently, however, between the years 1139 and 1154, one of the texts, possibly C. itself, must have been re-written from the annal of 1128 by the author,

[1] Such was the opinion formed by Dr. Liebermann when he inspected the MS. thirty years ago, *vide* Pertz, *M. G. H.*, xiii. 130–4, notes, and *Ungedruckte Anglo-Norm. Geschichtsquellen*, pp. 15, 16. He has recently confirmed this opinion to the writer.

[2] L. is the earliest of the three and closely related to Howard's MS. H. It contains some additions relating to Abingdon which Mr. Thorpe includes in footnotes to his edition. After 1131 CC. copies Henry of Huntingdon. For permission to examine the last-named and other Parker MSS., the writer is indebted to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and especially to the kindness of Mr. C. W. Moule, Fellow and Librarian of the College.

[3] MSS., C.C.C., Cambs. 175, Magd. Coll., Oxon. 36, Cott. Vitell. E. xiii.

[4] In this connexion *vide* the oft-quoted evidence of Orderic Vitalis, ed. Le Prevost, ii. 161. He probably visited Worcester shortly after the death of Florence and found John at work on the Continuation; but he makes the mistake of attributing to the Continuator the authorship of the whole Chronicle.

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who in the meanwhile, as he himself says, had been away from the monastery and evidently had collected new material.

Of the authority of John of Worcester as a chronicler it is possible to speak with praise. Though occasionally fantastic in style and exhibiting a fondness for the miraculous, he has nevertheless a great respect for truth, in more than one instance refusing to credit current rumour. Throughout the Civil War he is a friend, a somewhat candid friend, of Stephen, to whose faults he is far from blind. It is evident from his narrative that he came into contact with persons of high authority. So far from being a muddler, he gives an accurate and consistent, though restricted, account of the principal happenings of the period with which he deals.

[By the kindness of Mr. H. W. C. Davis, the writer is able to add the following notes relating to John of Worcester:] 'John was certainly at Worcester in the year 1132. In a passage omitted in previous editions, he relates, under this year, the death of the precentor Uhtred, who "loved me like a foster-father", and says "lateri eius stans adherebam" (fo. 384). About the year 1134 John was "in exile" in Winchcombe Abbey; during his residence in that house he conversed with the royal physician Grimbald, from whom he learned some anecdotes about the dreams of Henry I, which he records under the year 1130 (fo. 383–5). Whatever the cause of his stay at Winchcombe, John had returned to Worcester by the month of November, 1139; he speaks of himself as being present at divine service in the Cathedral when the approach of a hostile force from Gloucester was announced (fo. 394). The later part of the Continuation, from 1128, was written by John after the death of Henry I. This is shown by the rubric to his account of the Great Council of that year, in which homage was done to Matilda: *De iuramento iam mutato in periurium*; and by a reference, under the year 1130, to King Stephen "qui nunc imperat" (fo. 383). In the annal for 1134 he speaks of Henry of Winchester as "non tunc sed nunc Romanae aecclesiae legatus"—a remark which shows that he was writing after March 1, 1139. At the same time the large number of precise dates which John gives may be taken as a proof that he worked from notes made contemporaneously with the events recorded.

'Of John's characteristics as a writer little need be said. When his

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work has been stripped of later accretions, his partiality for Stephen is unmistakable. He admits that Stephen's supporters had committed perjury in breaking their oath to Matilda; he would even blame Stephen "si non vererer regiae maiestati caput Iohannis condempnari". Nor does he extenuate the weakness of the King's policy towards the Welsh, a subject on which it was but natural that a native of the Marches should feel strongly: "Iam in pluribus locis" he remarks under the year 1136 "et maxime in Walia depopulatio et depredatio minime cessat. Hinc conicere quis poterit quod mediocri prudentia imbecillique fortitudine et magis iniustitia quam iustitia a quibus regi deberet regitur Anglia". He reflects even more explicitly upon the King in a later passage (fo. 393): "rex est pacis, et o utinam rex rigoris iustitiae conterens sub pedibus inimicos et aequa lance iudicii decernens omnia, in robore fortitudinis conservans et corroborans pacis amicos." None the less Stephen is to him "rex magnificus", "rex pietatis et pacis" (fo. 390, 392). The objective character of his narrative prevents this partiality from affecting his value as a historian; he busies himself as little as possible with the motives of political personages; his business is simply to record events from day to day. Where he deviates from his task as an annalist, it is that he may record an edifying vision or miracle, the last hours of a fellow-monk or some remarkable natural phenomenon. He has a predilection for doggerel verse and his grammar is defective. He shows some interest in chronology—it would be strange if a pupil in the school of Marianus and Florence did not: and he is capable of quoting a tag from Terence. But otherwise he shows no sign of education. He belongs to the class of local chroniclers and has no pretensions to rank with the leading historians of his age, with William of Malmesbury or Henry of Huntingdon or the last of the Peterborough writers.'

The text of the Corpus MS., C., is given in full in the following pages from the annal of 1118. It has not been thought advisable to encumber it with detailed collations from the other MSS., but the principal variations of Howard's manuscripts G. and H., and as far as possible the arrangement of their narratives, are indicated in footnotes to the text. For the full text of the more lengthy interpolations of the MS. G. the reader is referred to the pages of Mr. Thorpe's edition, where they are retained.

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For access to the manuscript C. and for permission to reproduce its illustrations, the best thanks of the writer are due to the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and especially to Mr. R. W. Livingstone, Fellow and Librarian. To Professor F. Liebermann he is much indebted for his kindness in placing some valuable notes at his disposal and in lending the weight of his learned opinion on several doubtful points. Mr. R. J. Whitwell kindly assisted him with some obscurities in the text. Above all, he is indebted to Mr. H. W. C. Davis of Balliol College, who was the first to indicate the nature of the irregularities in the older texts, who brought them to his notice and kindly supervised the proof-sheets of the present edition.

J. R. H. W.

KEBLE COLLEGE,
February, 1908.

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THE CHRONICLE OF JOHN OF WORCESTER

(MS. Corp. Chri. Coll., Oxon. clvii, fo. 372 *seqq.*)

Eadmer, *H.N.* (*ed. R.S.*) 246.

MCXL. xii.][1] Sacrae memoriae Pascalis papa xiiii°. kal. Feb. defun- [MCXVIII. gitur et loco eius Iohannes quidam Gaite natus substitutus, et mutato nomine Gelasius est nuncupatus. Hic in monasterio Montis Cassini ab infantia monachus[2] nutritus et adultus, in ministerio venerabilium apostolicorum Desiderii, Urbani et Pascalis assiduus fuerat, cancellarii officio functus. Rex vero Teutonicus, qui et Romanus imperator, audito papam huic vitae decessisse, Romam advolat et Bracarensem episcopum, iam anno preterito ab eodem papa Beneventi excommunicatum, cedente ab urbe Gelasio, papam instituit, et ex Mauricio[3] Gregorium nominat.

A. D. 1118. Death of Pope Paschal II, succeeded by Gelasius II.

The Emperor sets up the Anti-pope Gregory.

Eadmer, 248.

Mahthildis regina Anglorum apud Westmonasterium, kal. Maii[4], obiit, et in ipso monasterio decenter sepulta est. Plures Normannorum quam regi Henrico iuraverant fidelitatem postposuerunt, et ad regem Franciae Ludowicum principesque eius, adversarios scilicet ipsius naturalis domini sui, non veriti iustitiam, se transtulerunt. Prefatus papa Gelasius per mare Burgundiam venit, et adventus eius mox Galliae toti innotuit.

Death of Queen Matilda, May 1.

Disaffection in Normandy.

Pope Gelasius in Burgundy.

Non. Iulii obiit Domnus Florentius Wigornensis monachus. Huius subtili scientia et studiosi laboris industria, preeminet cunctis haec chronicarum chronica. Corpus terra tegit, spiritus astra petat; quo cernendo Deum cum sanctis regnet in aevum, Amen.[5]

Death of Florence of Worcester, July 7.

Aecclesia apud Momerfeld a Gosfrido Herefordensi episcopo dedicata, omnes qui ad dedicationem venerant, domum redibant; verum post aeris serenitatem quae prius extiterat maxima, repente cum tonitruo orta est

Thunderstorm at Momerfield.

[1] MCXL. xii.] The principal MSS. retain the dating of Marianus throughout the Continuation, together with the regnal years of the Emperor. In C. the latter are not recorded after 1127. 'Hic incipit continuatio chronici Florentii Wigorniensis,' C. *in marg.* (xvii. cent.).

[2] *monachus*] 'Gelasius papa est monachus, vide,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

[3] *Mauricio*] In C. written in over an erasure.

[4] *kal. Maii*] 'feria iiii^a.' C. *add. sup. lin.*

[5] *Non . . . Amen*] Here C. has three marginal notes: 'Hic obiit Florentius monachus Wygornensis cronographus valde eximius,' (xv. cent.). 'Sequitur eius Continuator qui vixit tempore Henrici 2^i. Anglorum regis, ut constat p. 383,' (xvi. cent.). 'Non accedo, auctor enim ejus loci de Henrico non 2°. sed primo agit. Et videtur regnante rege Stephano ut scribere sic vivere desiisse,' (xvii. cent.).

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A. D. 1118 (*cont.*)

tempestas nimia; qua perculsi quidam in itinere, dum loco in quem devenerant cedere non valerent, subsistebant. Erant numero v^{e}., tres viri et ii^{ae}. feminae, quarum una, ictu fulmineo percussa, occubuit; altera vero ab umbilico usque ad pedum vestigia misere percussa et ignita, decidit, viris dumtaxat vix vitae reservatis. Quinque etiam caballi illorum fulmine percussi, interierunt.

A. D. 1119.

Calixtus II pope.

Obits of the year.

MCXLI. xiii.] Gelasius papa obiit [1], cui successit Guido Vien- [MCXIX. nensis episcopus qui alio nomine Calixtus nominatus est. Gosfridus Herefordensis episcopus iii^{o}. non. Feb. obiit, et Herebertus Norðwicensis xi. kal. August.

War of England with France, Anjou and Flanders.

Peace and alliance with Anjou.

Orto bello inter regem Anglorum Heinricum et regem Francorum Ludowicum et comitem Andegavensium et comitem Flandrensium, ipse rex H., inito oportunitatis consilio, anticipavit pacem facere cum comite Andegavensi, accepta filia eius in uxorem filio suo Willelmo, quem iam heredem totius regni sui constituerat. Comes idem Andegavensis Ierosolimam adiit. Post haec rex H., consilio optimatum suorum, fecit pacem cum rege Francorum, in qua pace accepit Willelmus filius eius Normanniam, a predicto rege Francorum tenendam. Cum suis etiam optimatibus qui iniuste et infideliter ab eo recesserant, et cum comite Flandrensi fecit rex pacem. Terrae motus in pluribus locis per Angliam factus est iiii^{o}. kal. Octob., die dominica, circa horam diei tertiam.

Peace with France.

Peace with the rebellious Norman nobles.

The Council of Rheims, Oct. 20.

Calixtus papa instituit generale concilium Remis, xiii^{o}. kal. Nov., ad quod concilium factus est multiplex arciepiscoporum, episcoporum, abbatum et principum diversarum provinciarum concursus, cum numerosa clericorum ac plebium multitudine. Eadmer, 255.

English bishops there.

Episcopi Angliae qui tunc temporis in Normannia cum rege degebant, Willelmus videlicet Exoniensis, Rannulfus Dunholmensis, Bernardus Menewensis et Urbanus Glammorgatensis et insuper episcopi et abbates Normanniae, ab ipso rege Anglorum H. ad ipsum concilium directi sunt. Radulfus archiepiscopus Cantuuariae pre infirmitate non potuit interesse.

Archbishop Thurstan is allowed to attend the Council, but violates his oath to the King and is consecrated by the Pope.

Turstanus, electus Eboracensis arciepiscopus, a rege licentiam petens illuc eundi, tandem optinuit, ea tamen interposita fide, ut benedictionem episcopalem a papa nulla ratione suadente susciperet. Tali sponsione ligatus iter arripuit, *fo. 373.* et ad papam venit; et mox, posthabita sponsione, Romanos in causam suam largitatis officio transtulit, et per eos ut a papa episcopus consecraretur sua manu cooperante,

[1] *obiit*] 'et Cluniaci sepultus est,' C. *add. sup. lin.* H. in text.

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Eadmer, 257. impetravit. Consecratus est autem in pontificatum Eboracensem, et consecrationi eius plures e Gallia episcopi ad iussum papae interfuere. Episcopi vero Angliae, nondum ad concilium venerant; qui ubi quod factum est cognovere, regi nuntiavere. Commotus in furorem ille, Turstano et suis interdixit in Angliam et Normanniam redire, in omnemque locum dominationis suae.

A. D. 1119 (*cont.*)

Thurstan is forbidden to return.

Eadmer, 259. MCXLII. xiiii.] Radulfus archiepiscopus Cantuuariensis, ii°. non. [MCXX. Ian., feria i^a^., Angliam revertitur et ii°. non. Apr., dominica die, apud Westmonasterium consecravit in pontificatum Pangornensis aecclesiae quendam clericum venerandum, David nomine, electum a principe Griffino, clero et populo Waliae. Cuius consecrationi interfuere Ricardus episcopus Lundoniensis, Rotbertus Lincoliensis, Rogerius Saeresbyriensis, Urbanus Glammorgatensis.

A. D. 1120. Archbishop Ralph returns home and consecrates the bishop of Bangor.

Eadmer, 288. Rex Anglorum H., omnibus prospere et ad velle peractis, a Normannia in Angliam redit, quem Willelmus filius eius sequi gestiens, navem ingreditur, copiosa nobilium, militum, puerorum, ac feminarum multitudine comitatus. Hi portu maris evecti, miraque aeris serenitate freti freto illapsi, in modico navis qua vehebantur rupem incurrens eversa est, et omnes qui in ea residebant, excepto rustico uno et ipso, ut ferebatur, nec nomine digno, qui mira Dei gratia vivus evasit, marinis fluctibus sunt absorpti. Quorum nobilissimi fuerunt hi, Willelmus regis filius, Ricardus frater eius, Ricardus comes Cestrensis, Othuel frater eius[1], Gausfridus Riddel, Walterus de Everci, Gosfridus Herefordensis arcidiaconus, filia regis comitissa de Perceio, neptis regis comitissa de Cestra, et alii quamplurimi quos brevitatis causa preterimus. Quae res et regis, prospero navigio Angliam venientis, et omnium qui audiebant, mentes exterruit atque turbavit, et de occultis iusti Dei iudiciis in admirationem concussit.

King Henry returns from Normandy. Shipwreck and death of his son William.

Eadmer, 290. MCXLIII. xv.] Rex Anglorum H., legalis coniugii olim nexu solutus, [MCXXI. ne quid ulterius inhonestum committeret, consilio Radulfi Cantuuariorum pontificis et principum regni, quos omnes in Epiphania Domini sub uno Lundonie congregavit, decrevit sibi in uxorem Adhelizam[2], filiam Godefridi ducis Lotharingiae, puellam virginem decore modesti vultus decenter insignitam. Directi sunt nuntii, et futuram regni dominam summo cum honore de transmarinis partibus ad curiam regis adduxerunt.

A. D. 1121. King Henry resolves to marry Adelaide of Louvain.

Arrival of Adelaide.

Inter haec electi sunt ad regimen aecclesiarum iamdudum viduatarum clerici duo, assumpti de capella regis, Ricardus scilicet qui regii sigilli sub cancellario custos erat, et Rotbertus qui et ipse domino regi in cura panum ac potus strenue ministrare

Ecclesiastical preferments.

[1] *eius*] 'Willelmus Bigod,' H. *add.*

[2] *Adhelizam*] In C. corrected from 'Atheleidem'. 'Atheleidam' H.

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A. D. 1121 (*cont.*)

solebat. Horum prior Herefordensi, sequens vero Cestrensi[1] aecclesiae prelatus est. Herebertus quoque abbatiae Westmonasterii monachus, ipsius loci abbas constituitur. Ricardus, vii°. idus Ian., feria vi^a^., electus, xvii°. kal. Feb., feria i^a^., apud Lamhetham consecratus est in episcopum a Radulfo Cantuuariensi arciepiscopo, cooperantibus sibi episcopis Ricardo Lundoniensi, Rotberto Lincoliensi, Arnulfo Rofensi, Urbano Glammorgatensi, Bernardo Sancti David. Eadmer, 291

Marriage of King Henry and Adelaide, Jan. 29.

Puella predicta, in regni dominam electa, iiii°. kal. Feb., Sabbato, regi desponsatur a Willelmo Wintoniensi episcopo, iubente Rawlfo Cantuariae arciepiscopo, et crastino die, iii°. kal. Feb., ab eodem arcipresule regina consecratur et coronatur.

Ecclesiastical preferments.

Post haec idem pontifex cum rege Abbandoniam veniens, iii°. idus Martii, die dominica, sacravit supramemoratum Rotbertum ad episcopatum Cestrensis[2] aecclesiae, astantibus et cooperantibus huic sacramento Willelmo Wentano episcopo, Willelmo Exoniensi, Urbano et Bernardo episcopis Walensibus. Paucis diebus elapsis, electus est quidam de regis capella, Eoverardus nomine, ad episcopatum Northwicensis aecclesiae et a Radulfo Cantwariensi pontifice, ii°. idus Iunii, sacratur Cantuuarie, convenientibus pro hoc ipso Arnulfo Rofensi episcopo, Ricardo Herefordensi, et Rotberto Coventrensi. Eadmer, 293.

Pope Calixtus captures the Anti-pope.

Calixtus papa, viribus undecunque collectis, supramemoratum Mauricium, cognomento Burdinum, quem vocatum Gregorium in sede apostolica imperator cum suis fautoribus constituerat, cepit, eumque suis omnibus spoliatum, monasterio, ut monachus esset, contumeliose intrusit. Eadmer, 294. *fo. 374.*

King Henry subjugates Wales.

Rex Anglorum H. super Walenses exercitum duxit, et acceptis obsidibus ab eis, totam Waliam suae dicioni subegit. Eadmer, 297-8.

Consecration of Gregory, bishop of Dublin.

Clericus quidam, natione Hiberniensis, nomine Gregorius, a rege Hiberniae, clero et populo in episcopatum Dublinae civitatis electus, Angliam venit, antiquo pro more ordinandus ab arciepiscopo Cantwarie, Anglorum primate; quem ex precepto eiusdem arcipresulis, Rogerius Saeresbyriensis episcopus, apud castellum suum quod vocatur Divisio, xi°. kal. Octob., Sabbato, ad diaconatus et ad presbiteratus promovit gradum. Ordinatus est autem episcopus, vi°. non. Oct. feria i^a^., apud Lamhetham a Radulfo Cantwariorum pontifice, eiusque consecrationi interfuere episcopi Ricardus Lundoniensis, Rogerius Saeresbyriensis, Rotbertus Lincoliensis, Eoverardus Northwicensis et David Bangornensis.

Consecration of Tewkesbury Church.

Principalis aecclesia Teodekesbyrie ab episcopis Teowlfo Wigornensi, Ricardo Herefordensi, Urbano Glammogartensi

[1] *Cestrensi*] 'Coventrensi,' H.

[2] *Cestrensis*] 'Coventrensis,' H.

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(*sic*) et a prefato Gregorio Dublinensi, viiii°. kal. Novemb., feria ii^a^., consecrata est summo cum honore.

MCXLIIII. xvi.] Civitas Glaworna cum principali monasterio [MCXXII. vii°. idus Mart., feria iiii^a^., denuo conflagravit incendio, anno regni regis Anglorum Heinrici xxii°.; siquidem primo quo regnare cepit anno, xi°. kal. Iunii, feria v^a^., combusta est primo. Dorubernensis archiepiscopus xxxv^us^., Radulfus, xiiii°. kal. Nov., feria v^a^., Cantwarie vita decessit. Iohannes Bathoniensis episcopus iiii°. kal. Ianuarii obiit, qui adhuc vita comite ab H. rege D^tis^. libris argenti totam urbem Bathoniensem mercatus est[1].

A.D. 1122. Gloucester burnt, Mar. 9.

Obits of the year.

MCXLV. xvii.] Rotbertus xviii^us^. Lincoliensis episcopus, mense [MCXXIII. Ianuario, dum apud Wudestoke, equo sedens, cum rege Heinrico colloquium haberet, subito decidere cepit et ommutuit. Deportatus ad hospitium, morte improvisa obiit. Rannulfus quoque, regis cancellarius, miserabili obitu vita decessit. Vir eximiae religionis, Willelmus canonicus Sanctae Osgithae de Cicc, ad archiepiscopatum Cantuuariensem, Glaorne, ubi in Purificatione Sanctae Mariae rex tenuit curiam suam, eligitur, et a Willelmo Wintoniensi episcopo, pluribus cooperantibus episcopis, xiiii°. kal. Martii, Cantuuarie consecratur episcopus. Quo annuente, datus est ipso Quadragesimali tempore Lindicolinae civitatis episcopatus Alexandro Saeresbyriensi archidiacono. Postea idem archiepiscopus Willelmus, comitantibus secum Turstino Eboracensi archipontifice, Bernardo episcopo de Sancto David, Sigefrido Glaestoniensi abbate, Anselmo quoque abbate de Sancto Eadmundo, pro petendo pallio Romam ivit[2]. Alexander rex Scottorum, vii°. kal. Maii, obiit.

A.D. 1123.

Obit.

Consecration of William de Corbeuil, archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 16.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York go to Rome.

Death of Alexander, king of Scotland, April 25.

Rex Anglorum Heinricus, emensa festivitate Pentecostes, mare transiit.

Archiepiscopus Cantuuariensis Willelmus, suscepto pallio a papa Calixto, et Turstinus Eboracensis archipresul cum sociis, Roma redeuntes, ad regem in Normannia morantem venerunt; et non multo post archiepiscopus Willelmus Angliam redit et Alexandrum Lincoliensi aecclesiae, xi°. kal. Augusti, Cantuarie, Godefridum vero cancellarium reginae, vii°. kal. Sept., in aecclesia Sancti Pauli Apostoli Lundonie[3] consecravit

King Henry goes to Normandy.

He is joined there by the two Archbishops returning from Rome.

[1] *qui adhuc . . . est*] Apparently a later insertion by the author in C. H. *omit.*

[2] *ivit.*] Here ends the abridged *Chronicula* in MS. T.C.D., No. 503. The later interpolated continuation, G., now begins 'Alexander', &c.

[3] *Apostoli Lundonie*] H. *omit.*

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A.D. 1123 (*cont.*)

Obits.

episcopum Bathoniensi aecclesiae. Teowlfus xxvi^us^. Wigornensis aecclesiae antistes, xiii^o^.[1] kal. Nov., Sabbato, apud Hamtun villam suam obiit. Rotbertus abbas Teodekesbyriensis aecclesiae, vi^o^. idus Dec., vita decessit. Alexandro regi Scottorum successit David frater eius.[2]

David, king of Scotland.

MCXLVI. xviii.] Arnulfus xxiii^us^. Hrofensis episcopus, mense [MCXXIIII. Martio obiit[3]. Galerannus comes de Mellant, in ebdomada Dominicae Passionis, a militibus regis H. in Normannia captus, cum pluribus in artam custodiam Rotomagi detruditur. Gosfridus abbas Novi Monasterii, Wintonie obiit.[4] Reverendus prior Wigornensis aecclesiae, Nicolaus nomine, viii^o^. kal. Iulii, feria iii^a^., obiit. Gaudeat in caelo qui, miserante Deo.[5]

A.D. 1124. Capture of Waleran of Meulan in Normandy.

Obits of the year.

Willelmus Cantuuariensis archiepiscopus, ut rex mandarat, mare transiit. Kalixtus papa obiit, cui Honorius, Ostiensis episcopus, successit. *fo. 37b.*

Honorius II, pope.

MCXLVII. xix.] Monetarii per Angliam cum falsa moneta capti, [MCXXV. truncatis dextris manibus et abscisis inferioribus corporis partibus, regis ferale subeunt edictum[6]. Mutatione postmodum monetae, cara facta sunt omnia. Hinc prevalida fames oborta, plurimam multitudinem hominum morte tenus affligit.

A.D. 1125. Punishment of false moneyers.

Rise in prices, and resulting distress.

Ecclesiastical preferments.

Eximiae religionis et probitatis viri, Symon cancellarius reginae et Sigefridus abbas Glaestoniae, in episcopos eliguntur Normannie; Symon[7] quidem ad episcopatum Wigornensem, Sigefridus ad Cicestrensem. Vir non modicae prudentiae, duorum episcoporum Wigornensium, Samsonis videlicet et Teowulfi, archidiaconus, Hugo nomine, xii^o^. kal. Aprilis obiit.[8]

Obit.

Pascali festivitate emensa, Symon et Sigefridus, electi episcopi

[1] *xiii^o^.*] xii^o^. H. 'Teolphus, regis capellanus, xxvi^us^. Wygorn. antistes obiit apud Hamptun villam suam,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

[2] *Rotbertus . . . eius*] H. *omit.* C. has in the margin of this annal 'In Suth Saxonia . . . locavit', *vide* W. Malm. *G. P.* ii, §§ 97, 98.

[3] *obiit*] 'Radulfus Luffa Cicestrensis episcopus successor Willelmi successoris Stigandi vitae modum fecit,' C. *in marg.*, G. in text.

[4] *Gosfridus . . . obiit*] H. *omit.*

[5] *Gaudeat . . . Deo*] G. *omit.*

[6] *edictum*] 'vel iudicium,' *add. sup. lin.* C., G.

[7] *Symon*] 'Electus est Symon xxvii^us^. Wygornensis ecclesie antistes et in hac cronica illius loci presul ultimus,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

[8] *Vir non . . . obiit*] H. *omit.*

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A. D. 1125 (*cont.*)

Return of the Archbishops. Arrival of Cardinal John of Crema.

cum archiepiscopis Willelmo et Turstino et cardinali Romano Iohanne vocabulo, Angliam venere: et Sigefridus apud Lamhythe, ii°. idus April., a Willelmo archiepiscopo ordinatur antistes Cicestrensi aecclesiae, eiusque ordinationi interfuerunt Romanus cardinalis, Turstinus Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Eoverardus Norðwicensis, Ricardus Herefordensis, Bernardus Sancti David, David Pangornensis, Urbanus Glammorgatensis et Iohannes Hrofensis electus episcopus. Symon electus presul Wigornensis, viii°. idus Maii, die videlicet Ascensionis Dominicae, a clero et a populo cum festiva processione suscipitur Wigorne, et x°. kal. Iunii a Willelmo archiepiscopo Dorubernie presbyter ordinatur Cantuuarie[1]. Imperator Heinricus obiit et sepultus est Spira, ubi et avus eius.

Death of the Emperor Henry V.

Lothair II, emperor.

Ecclesiastical preferments.

Romanorum xcviii^us^. Hlotharius[2] regnavit annis [xii.][3] Symon electus Wigornensis episcopus, comitante Godefrido Bathoniensi episcopo, Cantwariam venit, et a Willelmo Cantuuariensi archiepiscopo, Sabbato ebdomadae Pentecostes presbyter ordinatur, et crastino cum magno honore sanctae matri Wigornensi aecclesiae presul consecratur, cum quo Iohannes Cantwariensis archidiaconus ad aecclesiam Hrofensem episcopus ordinatur. Quorum consecrationi interfuere Ricardus Herefordensis episcopus[4], David Pangornensis, Godefridus Bathoniensis, Sigefridus Cicestrensis. Symon Wigorniam ad sui presulatus sedem veniens, maxima populi confluente multitudine, cum honorifica processione denuo suscipitur, inthronizatur, laus Summae Trinitati in illo concelebratur. Eodem die, id est ix°. kal. Iun., Dei servus et in tota domu sua fidelis amicus, Benedictus nomine, anno preterito de priore electus abbas Teodekesbyriensi aecclesiae, ibidem a puero nutritus in monachico habitu et processu temporis concessu domni Wlstani presulis, a quo omnes aecclesiasticos ordines iamdudum susceperat, in pace et dilectione unus de cenobitis Wigornensibus effectus, ab eodem novo presule Simone novus abbas consecratur Wigornensi aecclesiae; cuius consecrationi interfuere processionales susceptores eiusdem presulis, Ricardus Herefordensis, Godefridus Bathoniensis, David Pangornensis episcopi, et parrochiani sui, abbates Wido Persorensis, Willelmus Glaucestrensis, Godefridus

[1] *et x°. . . . Cantuuarie*] G. *omit.*

[2] *Hlotharius*] In C. corrected *sup. lin.* from 'Leodegarius'. In G. written in over an erasure. 'Leodegarius,' H.

[3] *xii.*] In C. inserted later in a space originally left blank. G., H. *omit.*

[4] *episcopus*] *sup. lin.* C. G., H. *omit.*

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A. D. 1125 (*cont.*)

Wincelcumbensis et, pro abbate suo infirmitate depresso, domnus prior Eoveshamnensis Dominicus, prior etiam Malvernensis domnus Walcerus, illi inquam de quibus illud psalmographi potest pronuntiari: *Emittit Deus fontes in convallibus*, et totum processionale agmen quod antistiti obviam processerat. Vulg. Ps. ciii. 10.

L. V.I 658

Synod held at London, Sept. 9, under Cardinal John of Crema.

Celebrata est synodus Lundonie in aecclesia beati[1] apostolorum principis apud Westmonasterium mense Septembrio, nona die eiusdem mensis, id est v°. idus Septemb., ubi post multarum discussionem causarum promulgata sunt haec[2] capitula et ab omnibus confirmata, numero xvii. Praefuit autem huic synodo Iohannes de Crema, sanctae et apostolicae ecclesiae de titulo Sancti Grisogoni presbyter cardinalis et domni papae Honorii in Angliam legatus, cum Willelmo Cantuuariensi et Turstino Eboracensi arciepiscopis et cum episcopis diversarum provinciarum numero xx. et abbatibus circiter xl., et cum innumera cleri et populi multitudine. Sunt autem haec capitula: *fo. 376.*

Canons of the Council:

1. Simony forbidden.

Primum capitulum. Sanctorum patrum vestigiis inherentes, quenquam in aecclesia per pecuniam ordinari auctoritate apostolica prohibemus.

2. Payment for sacraments forbidden.

II. Interdicimus etiam ut pro chrismate, pro oleo, pro baptismate, pro penitentia, pro visitatione infirmorum seu unctione, pro communione corporis Christi, pro sepultura, nullum omnino pretium exigatur.

3. Exactions by way of perquisite forbidden.

III. Statuimus preterea et apostolica auctoritate decernimus, ut in consecrationibus episcoporum, vel abbatum benedictionibus, seu in dedicationibus aecclesiarum, non cappa, non tapetae, non manutergium, non baccilia, et nihil omnino per violentiam nisi sponte oblatum fuerit, penitus exigatur.

4. Laymen not to bestow church or tithe without the bishop's leave.

IIII. Nullus abbas, nullus prior, nullus omnino monachus vel clericus, aecclesiam, sive decimam, seu quaelibet beneficia aecclesiastica, de dono laici, sine proprii episcopi auctoritate et assensu, suscipiat. Quod si presumptum fuerit, irrita erit donatio huiuscemodi et ipse canonicae ultioni subiacebit.

5. Preferment not to be held by inheritance.

V. Sancimus praeterea ne quis aecclesiam sibi sive prebendam paterna vendicet hereditate aut successori sibi in aliquo aecclesiastico constituat

[1] *beati*] 'Petri,' G. *add.* The first of the readings of G. incorporated in Howard's text.

[2] *haec*] Erased in G., since that MS. does not record the canons, omitting from 'Sunt autem' to '*Placet*', p. 22.

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A. D. 1125 (*cont.*)

beneficio. Quod si presumptum fuerit, nullas vires habere permittimus, dicentes cum psalmista, *Deus meus, pone illos ut rotam*, et sicut dixerunt, *Hereditate possideamus sanctuarium Dei.*

Vulg. Ps. lxxxii. 13, 14.

VI. Adicientes quoque statuimus ut clerici, qui aecclesias seu beneficia habent aecclesiarum, et ordinari, quo liberius vivant, subterfugiunt, cum ab episcopis invitati fuerint, si ad ordines promoveri contempserint, aecclesiis simul et beneficiis earum priventur.

6. Clerks shirking ordination to be deprived.

VII. Nullus in decanum, nullus in priorem, nisi presbyter, nullus in archidiaconum nisi diaconus, promoveatur.

7. Deans, Priors, Archdeacons, must be ordained persons.

VIII. Nullus in presbyterum, nullus in diaconum, nisi ad certum titulum ordinetur. Qui vero absolute fuerit ordinatus, sumpta careat dignitate.

8. Ordination without title forbidden.

VIIII. Nullus abbas, nullus omnino clericus vel laicus, quenquam per aecclesiam in aecclesia ordinatum absque proprii episcopi iudicio, presumat eicere. Qui autem secus facere presumpserit, excommunicationi subiacebit.

9. Only bishops empowered to eject incumbents.

X. Nullus episcoporum alterius presumat parrochianum ordinare aut iudicare; unusquisque enim suo domino stat aut cadit; nec tenetur aliquis sententia non a suo iudice prolata.

10. Bishops not to interfere in other dioceses.

XI. Nemo excommunicatum alterius presumat in communione suscipere. Quod si scienter fecerit, et ipse communione careat Christiana.

11. Excommunication to be respected.

XII. Precipimus etiam ne uni personae duo archidiaconatus vel diversi ordinis tribuantur honores.

12. Against Pluralities.

XIII. Presbyteris, diaconibus, subdiaconibus, canonicis, uxorum, concubinarum, et omnino omnium feminarum contubernia auctoritate apostolica inhibemus; preter matrem, sororem, amitam, sive illas mulieres quae omni careant suspicione. Qui huius decreti violator extiterit, confessus vel convictus, ruinam proprii ordinis patiatur.

13. Clergy not to associate with women.

XIIII. Usura et turpe lucrum clericis omnimodis prohibemus. Qui vero super crimine tali confessus fuerit aut convictus, a gradu proprio deiciatur.

14. Against Usury.

fo. 377. XV. Sortilogos, ariolos, et auguria quaeque sectantes eisque consentientes, excommunicari precipimus, perpetuaque notamus infamia.

15. Against Sorcery.

XVI. Inter consanguineos seu affinitate coniunctos, usque ad [ ][1] generationem matrimonia contrahi prohibemus. Si qui vero taliter coniuncti fuerint, separentur.

16. Restriction of marriages.

[1] A blank space is left here in C. and H. Later codices read 'septimam'.

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A.D. 1125 (*cont.*)

17. Husbands not to plead consanguinity.

XVII. Interdicimus etiam ut viri proprias uxores de consanguinitate impetentes, et testes quos adducunt non suscipiantur, sed prisca patrum servetur auctoritas: *Placet vobis? Placet; Placet vobis? Placet; Placet vobis? Placet.*

Departure of Cardinal John of Crema.

Archbishop William goes to Rome to expostulate.

He is there made legate in England and Scotland.

Idem cardinalis, relicta Anglia, Normanniam vadit, ac demum revertitur Romam. Willelmus quoque archiepiscopus, considerans aecclesiam regni Anglorum in aecclesiae Cantuuariensis humiliatione gravi scandalo consternatam, transit et ipse mare Romam iturus, rebus quae non aeque processerant, ne pari exorbitatione amplius procederent, opem pro posse laturus. Venit ergo Romam et ab Honorio summo pontifice qui Calixto successerat honorifice susceptus est; cui idem apostolicus vices suas in Anglia et Scottia commisit et apostolicae sedis legatum constituit.

A.D. 1126.

Court at Windsor at Christmastide.

The Archbishop of York claims equality with Canterbury and is humiliated.

MCXLVIII. i.] Rex Anglorum Heinricus, Angliam reversus, [MCXXVI. in Nativitate Domini curiam suam in castro quod Windleshora vocatur diviti apparatu celebravit, et illuc totius regni nobilitatem sua sanctione adunavit. Ubi cum Eboracae episcopus, in aequalitate archiepiscopi Cantuuariensis, regem vellet coronare, exemplo antecessorum suorum, iudicio omnium repulsus est, et ad eum coronam regni nihil pertinere, una omnium sententia concorditer promulgavit. Lator insuper crucis quam in regis capella se coram fecit deferri, extra capellam cum cruce eiectus est: iudicio enim episcoporum et quorunque prudentium aecclesiasticas leges scientium probatum est ac roboratum, nulli metropolitae extra diocesim suam crucem facere[1] ferre ante se.

The bishops and nobles swear fealty to Matilda at London.

Finitis diebus festivioribus, rex ac tota quae confluxerat dignitas regni Lundoniam vadit, ibique ad iussum regis, Willelmus archiepiscopus et aecclesiae Romanae legatus, ceterique Anglicae regionis episcopi omnes, cum principibus terrae ipsius, fide et sacramento spoponderunt filiae regis se totum regnum Anglorum illi contra omnes defensuros, si patrem suum superviveret, nisi de legali coniugio filium qui sibi succederet, adhuc ante obitum suum procrearet. Ipsa siquidem, defuncto imperatore Heinrico qui eam per plures annos in matrimonio tenuerat, absque liberis, ad patrem suum reversa, circa illum excellenti, sicut decebat, honore fulciebatur. Rex igitur, Willelmo filio suo sicut olim descripsimus ex hac vita subtracto, alium qui regni heres legitime

Matilda recognized as successor to the throne.

[1] *facere*] 'licere,' G.

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existeret necdum susceperat, et ea re in filiam suam, sororem scilicet Willelmi, conditione qua diximus, regni iura transferebat. A.D. 1126 (*cont.*)

Ipse etiam rex, consilio baronum suorum, concessit Cantuuariensi aecclesiae et Willelmo archiepiscopo et omnibus successoribus eius custodiam et constabulationem castelli Rofi semper in posterum possidendam; et in eodem castello munitionem vel turrim quam voluerint sibi faciant, et in perpetuum habeant et custodiant; et milites qui custodiae eiusdem castelli deputati fuerint, intrent et exeant per vices suas sicut intrare et exire debuerint, et de eodem castello ei securitatem faciant. Rochester Castle committed to the See of Canterbury.

Rotbertus, cognomento Peccatum, Conventrensis episcopus, vita decessit et Coventreie sepultus quiescit. Hugo abbas Sancti Augustini obiit.[1] Obits of the year.

MCXLIX. ii.] Willelmus Dorubernensis archiepiscopus congregavit generale concilium omnium episcoporum et abbatum et quarunque religiosarum personarum totius Angliae apud monasterium Sancti Petri, *fo. 378.* in occidentali parte Lundonie situm. Cui concilio presedit ipse sicut archiepiscopus Cantuuariensis et legatus apostolicae sedis, considentibus secum, Willelmo episcopo Wintoniensi, Rogerio Saeresberiensi, Willelmo Execestrensi, Herveo Eliensi, Alexandro Lincoliensi, Eoverardo Norðuuicensi, Seifredo Cicestrensi, Ricardo Herefordensi, Godefrido Bathoniensi, Iohanne Hrofensi,[2] Bernardo de Sancto David Walensi, Urbano Glamorgatensi seu Landavensi, David Pangornensi. Ricardus Lundoniensis et Robertus Cestrensis[3] iam obierant, nec aliquis in sedem illorum eo usque successerat. Turstanus autem Eboracensis archiepiscopus, directis nuntiis ac litteris, rationabili causa ostendit se conventui ipso adesse non potuisse. Rannulfus vero Dunholmensis episcopus, eo tendens, infirmitate correptus est, nec iter ceptum perficere potuit, sicut prior aecclesiae et clerici quos illuc direxerat sub testimonio veritatis attestati sunt. Wigornensis autem episcopus Symon ad parentes suos trans mare iverat, et nondum reversus erat. Confluxerant quoque illuc magnae multitudines clericorum, laicorum, tam divitum quam mediocrum, et factus est conventus grandis et inestimabilis. Sedit autem tribus diebus, id est, iii°. idus Maii et die sequenti, tertioque post hunc qui fuit xvii°. kal. Iun. Acta sunt [MCXXVII. A.D. 1127. Archbishop William convenes a council at Westminster, May 13–16. Archbishop Thurstan and other bishops unable to attend.

[1] *Hugo . . . obiit*] 'dominica die Passionis Domini subito paralisi percussus,' G. *add.*
[2] *Ricardo . . . Hrofensi*] G. *omit.* [3] *Cestrensis*] 'Coventrensis,' G., II.

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A. D. 1127 (*cont.*)

ibi de negotiis secularibus nonnulla, quaedam quidem determinata, quedam dilata, quaedam vero, propter nimium aestuantis turbae tumultum, ab audientia iudicantium profligata[1]. Quae autem communi episcoporum consensu in ipso concilio decreta sunt et statuta, sicut illic publice recitata sunt et suscepta, in hoc opere placuit annotare. Sunt igitur haec:

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Canons of the Council:

1. Against purchase of benefices.

I. Aecclesias et ecclesiastica beneficia seu quoslibet aecclesiasticos honores vendi vel emi, auctoritate beati Petri apostolorum principis et nostra, omnino prohibemus. Qui vero hoc preceptum violasse convictus fuerit, clericus quidem, etiamsi canonicus regularis sit vel monachus, ab ordine deponatur; laicus vero exlex et excommunicatus habeatur et eiusdem aecclesiae vel beneficii potestate privetur.

2. Orders not to be bought.

II. Ordinari quenquam per pecuniam in aecclesia Dei vel promoveri, auctoritate sedis apostolicae modis omnibus interdicimus.

3. Admission to religion not to be bought.

III. Exactiones certas pecuniarum pro recipiendis canonicis, monachis, et sanctimonialibus, condempnamus.

4. Deans and Archdeacons to be in major orders.

IIII. Nullus in decanum nisi presbyter, nullus in archidiaconatum nisi diaconus constituatur. Quod si quis ad hos honores infra predictos ordines iam designatus est, moneatur ab episcopo ad ordines accedere. Quod si iuxta monitionem episcopi ordinari refugerit, eadem ad quam designatus fuerat careat dignitate.

5. Clergy not to associate with women.

V. Presbiteris, diaconibus, subdiaconibus et omnibus canonicis, contubernia mulierum illicitarum penitus interdicimus. Quod si concubinis, quod absit, vel coniugibus adheserint, aecclesiastico priventur ordine, honore simul et beneficio. Presbyteros vero parrochiales, si qui tales fuerint, extra chorum eicimus et infames esse decernimus. Archidiaconis vero et ministris, quibus hoc incumbit, auctoritate Dei et nostra precipimus ut omni studio et sollicitudine procurent ab aecclesia Dei hanc perniciem omnino eradicare. Quod si qui in hoc negligentes vel, quod absit, consentientes inventi fuerint, primo et secundo ab episcopis digne corrigantur, tercio vero canonice severius corripiantur.

6. Concubines of clergy to be expelled.

VI. Concubinae vero presbyterorum et canonicorum, nisi ibi legitime nupserint, extra parrochiam expellantur. Quod si postea culpabiles inventae fuerint, in cuiuscunque territorio sint, a ministris ecclesiae capiantur, et sub excommunicatione precipimus ne ab aliqua potestate minore vel maiore detineantur, sed libere eisdem ministris aecclesiae

[1] *profligata*] What follows to 'cattinis', p. 25, G. *omit.*

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fo. 379. tradantur et aecclesiasticae disciplinae vel servituti episcopali iudicio mancipentur. A.D. 1127 (*cont.*)

VII. Ut nullus archidiaconus in diversis episcopatibus diversos archidiaconatus teneat, sub anathemate prohibemus; immo ei cui prius assignatus est tantum adhereat. 7. Archdeaconries in plurality forbidden.

VIII. Episcopi, presbyteros, abbates, monachos, priores, subditos[1], firmam tenere inhibeant. 8. Clergy not to hold in farm.

VIIII. Decimas, sicut Dei summi dominicas, ex integro reddi precipimus. 9. Tithes to be duly paid.

X. Ut nulla persona aecclesias vel decimas seu quaelibet alia aecclesiastica beneficia det vel accipiat sine consensu et auctoritate episcopi, canonica auctoritate vetamus. 10. Tithes and churches not to be bestowed without bishop's consent.

[XI.] Nulla abbatissa vel sanctimonialis carioribus utatur indumentis quam agninis vel cattinis. 11. Nuns to dress soberly.

Rex igitur cum inter haec Lundonie moraretur, auditis concilii gestis assensum prebuit, auctoritate regia et potestate concessit et confirmavit statuta concilii, a Willelmo Cantuuariensi archiepiscopo et sanctae Romanae aecclesiae legato, apud Westmonasterium celebrati. The King confirms the Canons.

Hugo quidam nomine de episcopatu Hrofensi abbas institutus, a Willelmo Doruberniae archiepiscopo, in Cicestra, dominico qui fuit ii°. idus Iunii, ad susceptae dignitatis gradum, quae est apud Sanctum Augustinum, merito honore promotus est. Ricardus Herefordensis episcopus xviii°. kal. Sept., feria ii^a^., apud suam villam quae vocatur Dydelebyrig[2] obiit, cuius corpus Hereford delatum[3], sepelitur. Rex Anglorum Heinricus mare transiit. Ecclesiastical preferment. Obit. King Henry goes abroad.

MCL.] Turstanus Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Rotbertum, [MCXXVIII. A.D. 1128.

[1] *subditos*] 'subiectos,' H.

[2] *Dydelebyrig*] 'Ledeberia,' G. 'Ledbery,' H. *man. rec.*

[3] *delatum*] 'cum coepiscopis in aecclesia sepelitur. Comes Flandrensis Karolus prima ebdomada XL^a^. in aecclesia Sancti Donatii in oratione positus a suis iniuste perimitur, cuius suscepit comitatum Willelmus filius Rodberti comitis Normannorum cum maximo favore multorum populorum. Rex Anglorum Henricus mare transiit, Normanniam adiit et contra nepotem suum predictum Willelmum comitem Flandrensem magnum conflictum iniit. Inventio corporis Sancti Mathiae apostoli in civitate Treverensi in aecclesia Sancti Eucharii archiepiscopi dominica ante Natale Domini quod Sanctus Ægricius archiepiscopus illuc attulerat de Constantinopoli tempore Constantini senioris ex dono Sancte Helenae reginae tempristive (*sic*) restituuntur. Rogerius de Berkelaio iunior iiii^a^. kal. Nov. vita decedens, ante fores aecclesiae Sancti Petri de Gloecestra sepultus quiescit,' G. *add.*

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A. D. 1128 (*cont.*)

Episcopal preferment.

quem Alexander rex Scottie ecclesie Sancti Andreae intruserat, petente David fratre ac successore Alexandri, in episcopum Eboraci consecravit. In quo officio Rannulfum Dunholmensem episcopum et quendam Radulfum ad Orcadas insulas iam olim episcopum ordinatum, sibi adiutores asciverat. Qui Radulfus quoniam nec principis terrae, nec cleri, nec plebis electione vel assensu fuerat ordinatus, ab omnibus refutatus, et in loco pontificis a nemine susceptus erat. Hic quia nullius episcopus urbis, modo Eboracensi, modo Dunholmensi adherens ab eis sustentabatur, et vicarius utriusque in episcopalibus ministeriis habebatur. Ab his itaque Rotbertus consecratus, nullam ut dicitur professionem de quavis subiectione vel obedientia aecclesiae Eboracensi aut eius pontifici facere permissus a Scottis est, licet Eboracensis canonicus fuerit.

Ralph, bishop of Orkney.

Gilbert, the Universal, consecrated bishop of London, Jan. 22.

Quidam aecclesiae Lugdunensis canonicus, vir probus et grandaevus, electus est ad pontificatum aecclesiae Lundoniensis; defunctus siquidem fuerat Ricardus eiusdem civitatis antistes, et iste, Gilebertus nomine, cognomine vero Universalis, loco illius a rege Heinrico et Willelmo archiepiscopo annuente clero et populo substitutus erat. Sacratus est autem Cantuuarie ab ipso archiepiscopo in matre aecclesia, xi°. kal. Feb. die dominica, cooperantibus et ministrantibus sibi in hoc officio Seifredo episcopo Cicestrensi et Iohanne Hrofensi, sub presentia abbatum et aliarum magnarum et honestarum personarum pro hoc ipso Cantuuarie convenientium, suscepta prius ab eo professione ex more antecessorum suorum, quam se illi et omnibus successoribus eius canonicam subiectionem et obedientiam per omnia exhibiturum fore promisit [1].

Great Council at London, April 29.

De iuramento iam mutato in periurium, in multorum periculum.[2] Rex Anglorum Heinricus anno regni sui xxviii°. [3], in octavis Pascae quod

[1] *promisit*] What follows, to 'huiusmodi figuram', p. 28, omitted in the editions, occurs only in C. and G.; G. places it at a later position in its text but under an earlier date (1127). It is printed from the text of C. in Pertz, *M. G. H.*, xiii. 131–2. It is from this point that the text of C. appears to have been rewritten and added to by the author at a later date, *vide sup.*, p. 9. H. and the remaining MSS. exhibit the original version of the Continuation ceasing in 1131, while G. is peculiar in retaining the original version to 1131 and then appending C.'s additions, *vide inf.* notes 3, 5, p. 31.

[2] *De iuramento . . . periculum*] G. *omit.* The words occur also in the margin of C.

[3] *xxviii°.*] 'i.e. a die 5 Aug. 1127 usque ad d. 4 Aug. 1128, ita ut contextus vetus chronicorum et quos sequitur, Ann. Anglosax., magnum concilium Londoniense a. 1126, 1127 exhibentes, confutentur,' Edd. *ap.* Pertz. 'xxvii°.' G. The date 1128 is retained by Simeon of Durham and in the Annals of Tewkesbury.

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A.D. 1128 (*cont.*)

erat iii°. kal. Maii, indictione vii^a.[1], concurrentibus vii^em. bissextilibus, epactis xxv^e., apud Westmonasterium Lundonie tenuit concilium. Cui presidebant duo metropolitani, Willelmus Dorubernensis, Turstinus Eboracensis, episcopi, abbates, comites, barones, cum totius Angliae primoribus. Ubi de pluribus plurimis tractatis, quis, de medio facto rege et herede carente, in regendi regni statum succedat, communi consilio tractatur. Tandem ad velle regis consentiunt omnes, ut illius filia, Romanorum imperatoris Heinrici relicta, cum legitimo suo, si habuerit *fo. 380.* sponso, in Christi brachio regnum Angliae sustineat. Et ut huiusmodi consilium stabile permaneat, ab omnibus fit iuramentum. Primo omnium iurant archiepiscopi[2], sicque per ordinem episcopi, Rogero Saeresberiensi presule diiudicatore omnium existente. Post episcopos more aecclesiastico, licet omne iuramentum a Domino sit prohibitum, abbatibus foret iurandum. At quoniam, a seductis in invio sepius vilipenditur cucullatus, sequitur ordo preposterus, non necessario, sed pro velle commutatus. Iurat rex Scottorum David; iurans etiam Anglorum regina filiae regis quae inpresentiarum erat iuratae prerogativae eo pacto assensum dedit, ut si rex in utroque sexu careret herede, si vero non in utroque, superstes qui foret regnum hereditaret. Rotbertum regis filium comitem Gloecestrensem ad sinistrum pedem regis sedentem diiudicator allocutus, 'Surge,' inquit, 'surge et pro regio velle iuramentum effice.' At ille, 'Maior me,' inquit, 'natu prius id agat Stephanus comes Bononiensis,' hic ad dextrum pedem regis sedens. Quod et factum est. Iurant postmodum omnes comites, barones, vicecomites et quique nobiliores milites. Quo facto, diiudicator exclamat, 'Abbates procedant; iuramentum faciant.' Tunc exurgens vir reverendus abbas de Sancto Eadmundo nomine Anselmus respondit pro omnibus, graviter ferens in se et in socios preposterum ordinem iuramenti factum. 'Ecce,' inquit, 'O rex, *opprobria exprobrantium* nostro ordini *ceciderunt super* nos. En contra ius aecclesiasticum vilipensis abbatum personis, laicales personas etiam nobis homagio subactos tuo iuramento preposuisti.' Ad hec rex, 'Est quod iam factum stet sicut cernitis actum. Fari cessate, mora nulla sit, appropiate, iuratoteque vos, ut nos iuravimus omnes.' Abbates iurant; regem placent quia curant. Finito concilio, discessum agentes quique redierunt in sua.

The question of succession to the throne.

All present consent to swear fealty to the Empress Matilda.

The bishops take the oath of fealty.

David, king of Scotland, and Queen Adelaide of England take the oath.

Robert of Gloucester and Stephen of Blois take the oath.

The rest of the nobles swear fealty.

Protest by the Abbot of St. Edmund's.

Cf. Vulg. Ps. lxviii. 10.

The Abbots constrained to take the oath.

[1] *vii^a.*] 'vi^a.' G.

[2] *archiepiscopi*] G. *omit.* 'Primo omnium iurant episcopi per ordinem,' *ibid.*

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A. D. 1128 (*cont.*)

All are thereby made perjurers in the next reign.

Sed proh dolor, ecce videmus iuramentum versum in periurium. Terrentianum dictum est: *Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.*[1] Verum licet hoc verum sit; novit Deus et Christus eius et utriusque Spiritus; si non vererer regiae maiestati caput Iohannis[2] condempnari, assererem iuratores omnes periurio notari. Deus autem rerum cuius oculis nuda et aperta sunt omnia, ut bene scit et universis dominis melius vult, in misericordia et miserationibus ut optime novit cuncta disponat.[3]

King Henry goes abroad.

Post modicum tempus rex Anglorum mare transit.

Remarkable sun-spots.

Anno regni iii°. Leodegarii Romanorum imperatoris, regis vero Anglorum Heinrici xxviii°., olimpiadis cccclxx°. anno ii°., indictione vii^a^., luna xxv^a^. existente, vi°. idus Decembris[4], Sabbato, a mane usque ad vesperam apparuerunt quasi duae nigrae pilae infra solis orbitam, una in superiori parte et erat maior, altera in inferiori et fuit minor; eratque utraque directa contra alteram ad huiusmodi figuram.[5]

Bishop Urban of Llandaff successfully appeals to Rome against the bishop of St. David's.

Urbanus Glamorgatensis seu Landavensis episcopus quia de quarundam rerum querelis quas anno preterito in generali concilio super Bernardum episcopum de Sancto David promoverat, non iusta erga se agi persenserat, emensa festivitate Purificationis Sanctae Mariae mare transiit, Romam ivit, apostolico papae causam itineris certa attestatione suorum intimavit. Cuius idem apostolicus votis ac dictis favit, regique Anglorum H., Willelmo arciepiscopo et omnibus Angliae episcopis litteras direxit, omnibus apostolica mandans auctoritate, ut iustae exactioni illius nemo obstaret in aliquo. Vir venerandus abbas Seropberiensis *fo. 381.* Godefridus, xi°. kal. Aprilis, feria iiii^a^., obiit[6]. Dorubernensis prior Gausfridus, rege Scottorum David petente et archiepiscopo Willelmo annuente, abbas eligitur ad locum in Scottia qui Dunfermelin dicitur, et a Rotberto presule aecclesiae Sancti Andreae ordinatur. Urbanus Landavensis episcopus prospero reditu Angliam revertitur, regio iussu

Obits and preferments.

Return of Bishop Urban; the king gives

[1] *Andria* I. i. 41.

[2] *Iohannis*] 'sc. baptistae, patroni, ut coniicias, auctoris (LIEB.),' so Edd. *ap.* Pertz.

[3] *Ad hec rex . . . cuncta disponat*] G. *omit.*

[4] Dec. 8, 1127.

[5] *ad . . . figuram*] G. *omit.* The phenomenon is figured in C.

[6] *obiit*] 'Successerat iste primus reverendo et facundo viro Fulcheredo eiusdem loci fundatori et rectori primo, qui ex vita anno Dominicae Incarnationis MCXIX°. migraverat idibus Martii,' G. *add.*

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apostolica mandata de eo complentur. Unus cenobitarum Seropberiensis aecclesiae Herebertus abbas electus, a Willelmo arciepiscopo apud Leapes consecratur[1]. Hugo Certesiensis abbas obiit[2]. Comes Flandrensium Willelmus nomine, Miser cognomine, ab hostibus circumventus vulneratur, et ingravescente dolore[3], morte cunctis dolenda, vi°. kal. Aug. defungitur et apud Sanctum Bertinum sepelitur[4]. Dunholmensis episcopus Rannulfus nonis Septembris obiit.

A.D. 1128 (*cont.*)

effect to the papal injunctions respecting him.

Obits and preferments.

Death of Ranulf Flambard.

MCLI.] Willelmus Wintoniensis episcopus viii°. kal. Feb. defunctus Wintonie sepelitur. [MCXXIX.

A.D. 1129.

Mense Iulio rex Anglorum H. de Normannia Angliam rediit[5]. Cuius nepos Glaestoniensis abbas Heinricus ad presulatum Wintoniensis aecclesiae mense Octobri electus, a Willelmo Cantuuariensi archiepiscopo xv°. kal. Dec., die dominica, consecratur episcopus. Rogerus nepos Gausfridi de Clintun Buccingchamnensis archidiaconus ad pontificatum Cestrensem electus, xii°. kal. Ian. presbyter ordinatur et die sequenti a W(illelmo) C(antuariensi) a(rchiepiscopo) consecratur episcopus Cantuuarie, quem postmodum ex precepto archiepiscopi Simon Wigornensis episcopus Coventrei presulari sede inthronizavit[6].

King Henry returns from Normandy, July.

Consecration of Henry, the king's nephew, to the see of Winchester, Nov.

Ecclesiastical preferments.

MCLII.] Eximiae vir religionis Glaocestrensis cenobita Reignoldus nomine, abbas electus, ab eodem Simone Wigornensi episcopo, vi°. kal. Feb., die lunae, ordinatur Wigorne[7]. [MCXXX.

A.D. 1130.

[1] *consecratur*] 'ordinatur,' C. *add. sup. lin.* 'et aecclesiae Seropesberiensi aetatis iure preficitur,' G., H. *add.* 'Decessit hoc anno reverendus Egeneshamensis aecclesiae abbas Nigellus vii°. id. Maii, successit ei Walterius,' G. *add.*

[2] *obiit*] 'xi°. kal. Aug.,' G. *add.*

[3] *dolore*] 'monachice religionis habitum suscipiens,' G. *add.*

[4] *sepelitur*] 'Urbanus Clamorgatensis episcopus Romam iterum profectus, ibidem vita decedens vii°. kal. Oct. inter corpora episcoporum sepultus quiescit. Gosfridus Rotomagensis archiepiscopus iiii°. kal. Dec. vita decessit,' G. *add.*

[5] *rediit*] 'Inde in concilio apud Lundoniam congregato in presentia eiusdem regis Henrici ex auctoritate apostolica confirmata est festivitas Conceptionis Sancte Dei genitricis Mariae,' G. *add.*

[6] *inthronizavit*] 'v°. id. Ian., die dominico,' G., H. *add.* 'Honorius papa obiit, cui Innocentius qui et Gregorius successit. Invasit quoque apostolicatum Petrus qui et Anacletus. Facta est tribulatio et turbatio magna in aecclesia,' G. *add.*

[7] *Wigorne*] 'et sic Eoveshamnensi aecclesiae abbatis iure preficitur,' G., H. *add.* What follows, to 'pulsabantur omnia', omitted in the editions, occurs only in C. 'Nota miraculum patefactum Wygornie de duobus hominibus et una muliere meritis beate Marie Dei genitricis et beatorum patronorum nostrorum Oswaldi et Wlstani,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

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A. D. 1130 (*cont.*)

Remarkable case of Ordeal at Worcester, Jan.

Qua etiam die quaedam memoriae digna, meritis Dei genitricis semperque virginis Marie sanctorumque patronorum nostrorum Oswaldi ac Wlstani divinitus acta sunt in nostra aecclesia . . .[1] diverso reatu iudiciali sententiae subacti. Duo erant laici et una femina. Hi precedenti die Sabbati qua celebrabatur Conversio Sancti Pauli apostoli, secundum ius aecclesiasticum ignitum portarant ferrum. Ferunt qui oculis perspexerant, mulieris manum intus et foris miro modo igne combustam. Sperantes simul in misericordia Dei Patris et maxime in meritis beati Wlstani pii antistitis, sepulchrum eius frequentant, genua flectunt, suffragia petunt, et velut ad excitandum eum in levamen sui, crebra percussione tumulo palmas imprimunt. Missa celebrata, dum in conspectu totius populi de illis discernendum[2] foret iudicium, unius post alterius ostensa manu, immaculata penitus quelibet reperitur. Hinc pro vicissim acta, manuum ostensione trina, cum *Te Deum laudamus* signa pulsabantur omnia.

Episcopal preferment.

Dedication of Christ Church, Canterbury, May 4.

Hugo abbas Raedingcnensis aecclesiae ad Rotomagum archiepiscopus eligitur. Aecclesia Christi Cantuuarie, iiii°. non. Maii, die dominica, a Willelmo eiusdem civitatis arcipontifice, dedicata est cum magno honore. Cuius consecrationi interfuere presules hi, Iohannes Hrofensis, Gilebertus Lundoniensis, Heinricus Wintoniensis, Simon Wigornensis, Alexander Lincoliensis, Rogerus Saeresberiensis, Godefridus Bathoniensis, Eoverardus Norðuuicensis, Sigefridus Cicestrensis, Bernardus Mewanensis, Audoenus Ebroicensis transmarinus, Iohannes Sagiensis[3]. Quarto post haec die, id est non. Mai, presente H. rege, civitas Rofensis incendio conflagravit, dieque sequenti Dominicae Ascensionis, nova aecclesia Sancti Andreae consecratur a Willelmo archiepiscopo, suffragantibus sibi in hoc ministerio quibusdam de prefatis antistitibus. Religiosus prior de Laeþes[4] Raedincgnensi aecclesiae abbas eligitur Wintonie, et postmodum ordinatur; prior etiam Wintoniensis aecclesiae, Ingulfus, apud Wudestoke abbas electus, a Rogero Saeresberiensi episcopo Abbandoniae abbas ordinatur[5]. Willelmus Glaornensis abbas pre senectute pastorali cura

Rochester burnt, May 7.

Rochester Cathedral consecrated.

Ecclesiastical preferments.

[1] *aecclesia . . .*] The beginning of the next sentence has been erased.

[2] *Dei Patris . . . discernendum*] Written in over an erasure.

[3] *Sagiensis*] 'Rex Anglorum Henricus huic interfuit dedicationi. Abbates multi, populorum innumerabilium sexus nterque, omnis conditio,' G. *add.* This MS. also adds 'Rogerius Coventrensis' to the list above, omitting the bishops of Salisbury and Worcester.

[4] *Laeþes*] 'Ansgerus nomine,' G., H. *add.*

[5] *ordinatur*] 'vi°. id. Iunii, Saeresberiae,' G., H. *add.*

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A. D. 1130 (*cont.*)

sponte[1] dimissa, eiusdem aecclesiae religiosum cenobitam Walterum cum consensu fratrum elegit; qui a Simone Wigornensi presule iii°. non. Aug., die dominica, abbas ordinatur Wigorne[2]. Serlo quoque Saeresberiensis canonicus ab eodem antistite apud Blockelea villam episcopalem abbas ordinatur et Cirencestri aecclesiae preficitur[3]. Rotbertus prior reverendus Lantoniensis aecclesiae ad Herefordensem presulatum electus a Willelmo Doruberniae archipresule consecratur Oxenofordie.

King Henry goes abroad.

Rex Anglorum H. mare transiit[4].

Remarkable aerial phenomenon seen at Hereford and Brecon, Feb. 17.

fo. 382. MCLII.] Mense Februario[5], xvii°. die mensis id est xiii°. kal. [MCXXX.[6] Martii, paulo post noctis medium, visus est a duobus presbyteris et totidem clericis apud Herefordiam a laudibus nocturnis exeuntibus splendor insolitus ad mensuram unius perticae porrectus, in illa caelestis sperae parte qua sol esse solet circa finem x^ae^.[7] horae, cum in aestivo solstitio vergit ad occasum. Erat autem corpus illud unde splendor exibat ille alba tectum nube, et per brevia temporis intervalla sepius a nube prefata quasi exiliens ad superiora emergebatur, et post brevem moram iterum nubi immergebatur, quod non sine metu ac stupore cernebatur. Color quoque eius erat quasi de coloribus plenae lunae et lucidae flammae esset confectus. Forma vero et quantitas eius sicut brevis piramis, in inferioribus lata, et in superioribus angusta. Cunque illi qui haec viderunt

[1] *sponte*] 'absque tamen sui conventus consensu,' G. *add.*

[2] *Wigorne*] 'Eodem mense rex Anglorum H. mare transiit. MCXXXI. Et anno sequenti mense Iunio Angliam rediit,' G., H. *add.*; G. continuing thence: 'Domnus abbas Willelmus post dimissam curam anno uno supervivens iii°. id. Iulii de hoc seculo migravit ad Dominum.'

[3] *preficitur*] Here follows in G. the account of the Great Council at London in 1128 (1127 *ibid.*).

[4] *transiit*] 'Venerandi abbates Reignaldus Ramesiensis xiii°. kal. Jun., et Willelmus Glaornensis, Herveus prius Bancornensis postmodum Eliensis primus episcopus iii°. kal. Sept. obiit,' H. *add.* Here the first hand in H. ceases; the second hand continues: 'Stella cometis,' &c., *vide inf.*, p. 36. The original version of the Continuation ended here.

[5] *Mense Februario*] What follows, to 'suburbani populi', p. 36, omitted in the editions, is found only in C. and G.; G. places it after its account of the Great Council at London; the chronology of that MS. is henceforth thrown into great confusion.

[6] MCXXX.] The scribe, mistaking this for a new annal, originally wrote 'MCXXXI.' and continued to post-date each annal by one year, and subsequently two, to the end of the text. A contemporary hand, probably that of John himself, has corrected the error by erasing 'I.' &c., except in the case of the annals of 1138 and 1139 where the correction is made in the margin.

[7] *x^ae^.*] C. *in marg.*; G. *omit.*

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A. D. 1130 (*cont.*)

inclamassent, ut plures in hac re testes habere possent, tabula mediocris in longum erecta stare visa est super nubem in qua splendidum corpus illud fuerat, quod super ipsam nubem lumen ab initio sparserat, et in fine proximas sibi aquilonis partes inferius magna ex parte tenui luce repleverat, minus lucida quam locus in quo stabat. Inter haec venere quidam qui inclamati fuerant, et mox in eorum adventu omnis lux illa penitus est extincta, nisi paucissima ipsius vestigia quae vix in parte aquilonis tenuiter poterant videri. Qui autem prius prefatam lucem vidit, duas etiam in initio visionis lineas quasi aurorali luce plenas ab aequinoctiali solis ortu usque ad aequinoctialem eius occasum porrectas aspexit, sed pro pavore quem inde incurrit [1], et pro altera de qua dictum est visione cui totus intendit, neque quantum illae prefatae duae lineae duravere, neque quando discessere potuit agnoscere. Visa sunt ista in castello Herefordensi a clericis Sancti Guthlaci. Visa sunt etiam a vigilibus Brecenaeunensis castelli; insuper in pago Herefordensi a pastoribus in ipsa nocte super gregem suum vigilantibus. Quae didici scripsi, salvet nos gratia Christi.[2]

Alarming experiences of King Henry in Normandy.

A vision of infuriated rustics.

Heinrico Anglorum regi Normannie moranti, anno regni xxx°., aetatis vero lxiiii°., miranda in somnis apparuit visio. Triplex erat visio et a se diversa. *Prima visio.*[3] Sopore gravatus rex obdormit, et ecce plurimam rusticorum multitudinem cum rusticanis instrumentis propter astare cernit. Omnes in illum diversis modis sevire, dentibus frendere, et nescio quod ab eo debitum exigere. Somno territus evigilat, nudis fortasse pedibus strato exilit, arma capit, eis quos somnians viderat vindicta inferre cupit, sed neminem invenit. Quo viso, qui regium latus observare debuerant fugiunt omnes. O qualis regia dignitas. En rex purpuratus cuius iuxta sententiam Salomonis terror est ut rugitus leonis a rusticis terretur in somnis. Cessa, rex, cessa neminem persequi, ad lectum redi, et ut maiora videas rursus obdormi. *Secunda visio.*[4] Reductus in soporem, conspicit loricis indutam numerosam militum

Another vision of armed and threatening knights.

[1] *incurrit*] 'cucurrit,' G. Here begins MS. Cott. Calig. A. vi., f°. 230 '. . . qui inde cucurrit,' &c.

[2] *Quae . . . Christi*] G. *omit.*

[3] *Triplex . . . Prima visio*] G. *omit.* 'Prosilit e lecto, dum regem visio terret. Arma capit surgens, hominem non vulnerat ullum,' C. *in marg.* The narratives which follow are the original source of the accounts in Bromton (*ap.* Twysden), Gervase, Higden, Capgrave, &c.

[4] *cuius iuxta . . . visio*] G. *omit.*

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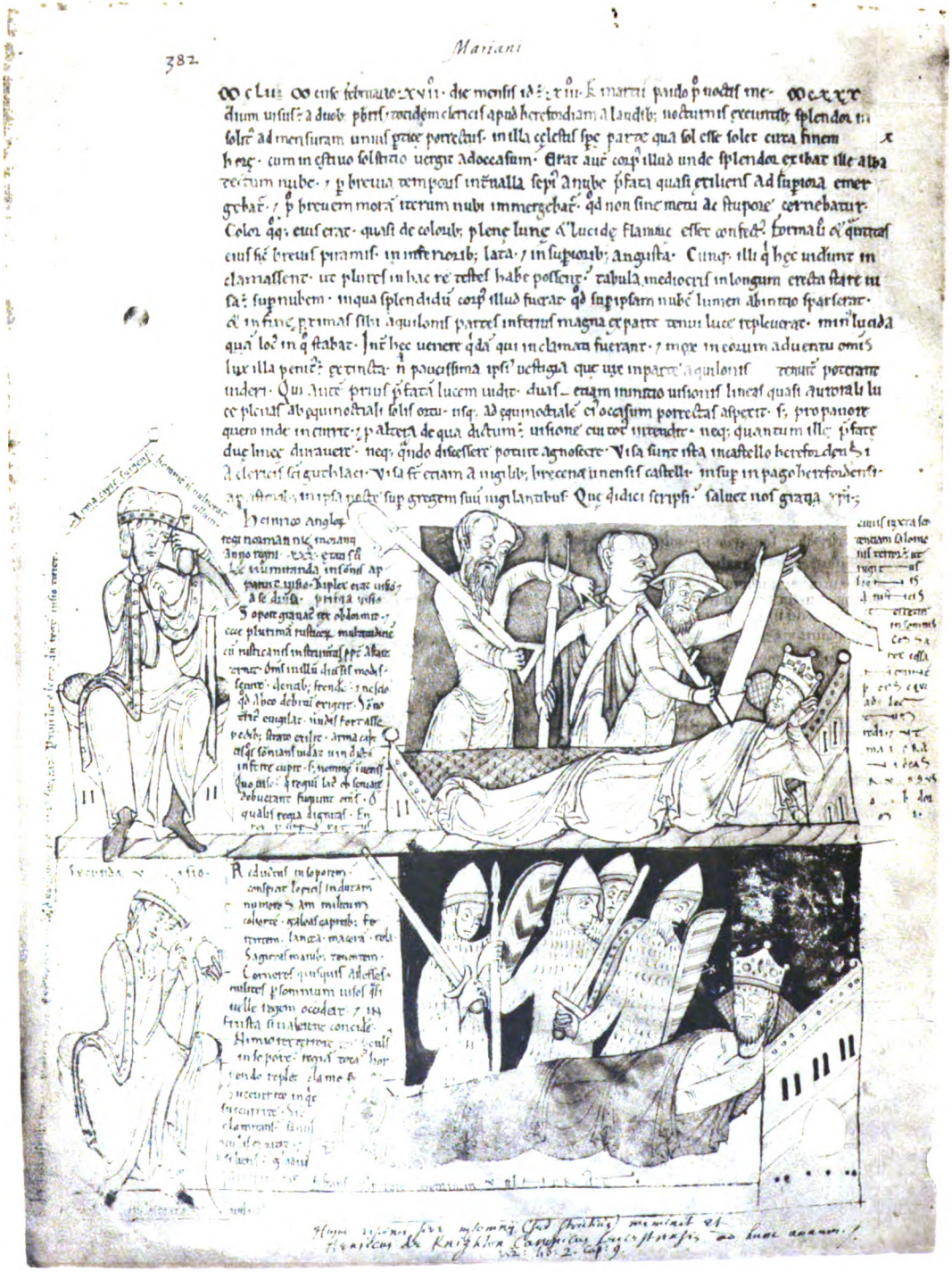

THE VISIONS OF HENRY I IN NORMANDY. A.D. 1130

(MS. Corp. Chri. Coll., Oxon. clvii, fo. 382.)

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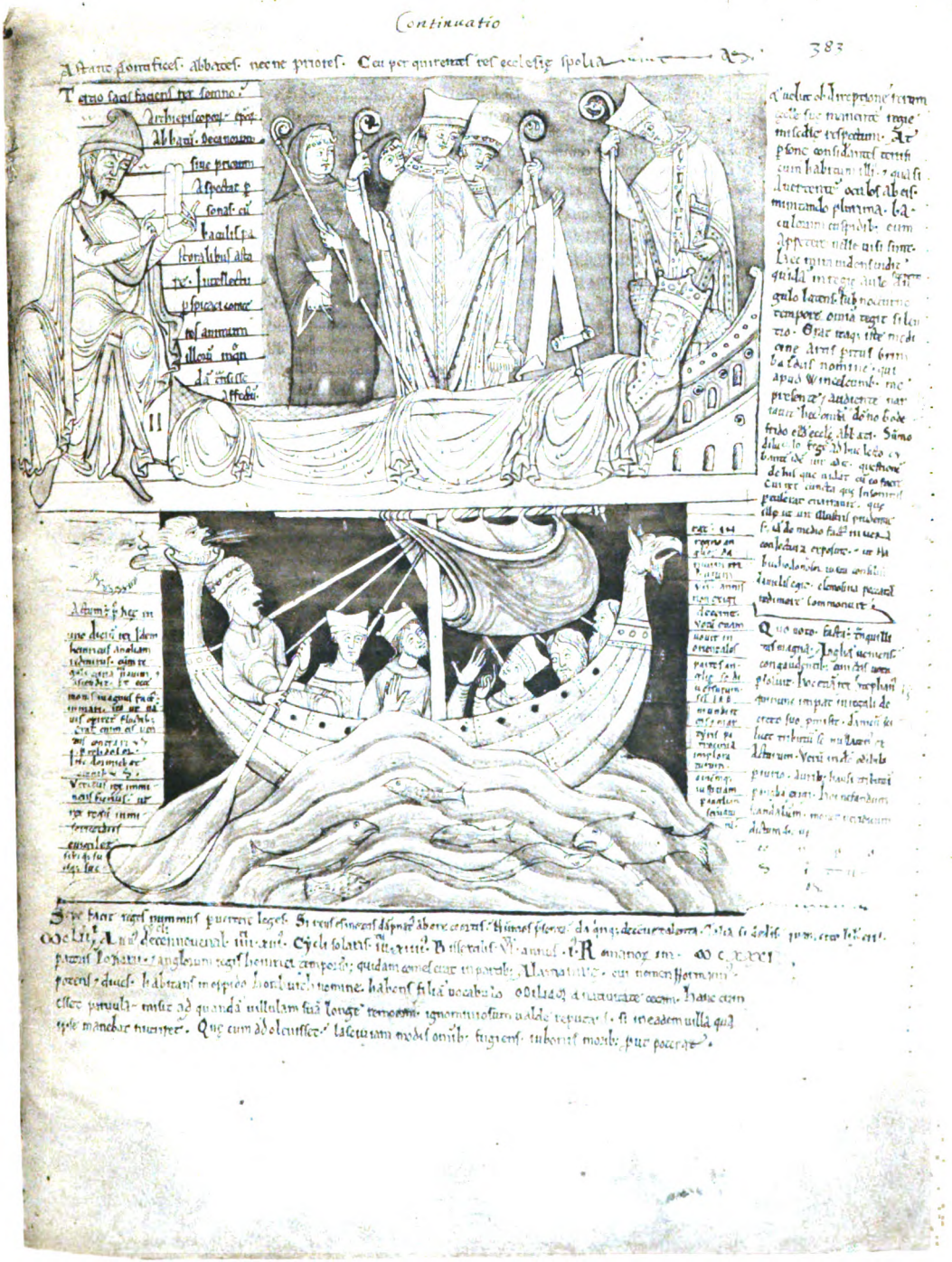

THE VISIONS OF HENRY I (*cont.*). THE KING'S PERILOUS RETURN TO ENGLAND

(MS. Corp. Chri. Coll., Oxon. clvii, fo. 383.)

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A.D. 1130 (*cont.*)

cohortem, galeas capitibus ferentem, lancea, maceram, tela, sagittas manibus tenentem. Cerneres quisquis adesses, militès per somnium visos quasi velle regem occidere et in frusta si valerent concidere. Nimio rex terrore rex perculsus in sopore, regiam totam horrendo replet clamore. 'Succurrite,' inquit, 'succurrite.' Sic clamitans, somnum oculis excutit, et prosiliens, gladium arripit, et affectans vulnerare, neminem vulnerat.

fo. 383. *Astant pontifices, abbates, necne priores, ceu perquirentes res aecclesiae spoliatas.*[1] Tertio satisfaciens rex somno, archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, abbatum, decanorum sive priorum aspectat personas, cum baculis pastoralibus astare. Intellectu perspicaci coniceres animum illorum in quendam transisse affectum et velut ob direptionem rerum aecclesiae suae manentem regiae misericordiae respectum. At personae considerantes terrificum habitum illius et quasi avertentem oculos ab eis minitando plurima, baculorum cuspidibus eum appetere velle visi sunt. Haec mira videns vidit quidam in regiae aulae secreto angulo latens, scilicet sub nocturno tempore omnia tegit silentio. Erat itaque iste medicinae artis peritus, Grimbaldus nomine, qui apud Wincelcumb, me presente et audiente, narravit haec omnia domno Godefrido[2] eiusdem aecclesiae abbati. Summo diluculo regem adhuc lecto cubantem idem vir adit, questionem de his quae viderat cum eo facit. Cui rex cuncta quae in somnis pertulerat enarravit, quae illae (*sic*) ut vir illustris prudentiae sed iam de medio factus, in vera coniectura exposuit, et ut Nabuchodonosor iuxta consilium Danielis egit, elemosina peccata redimere commonuit.[3]

A third vision of aggrieved prelates.

Grimbald the royal physician present.

He related the story afterwards to the Abbot of Winchcombe in the presence of the writer.

Actum est[4] post haec in uno dierum rex idem Heinricus Angliam rediturus, cum regali curia in navim ascendit. Et ecce motus magnus factus est in mari, ita ut navis operiretur fluctibus, erat enim eis ventus contrarius. Proh dolor, Iesus dormiebat omnibus. Veritus rex imminens funus, ut Rex regum in misericordiis evigilet sibique suisque suc(ur)rat, in regno Angliae Danicum tributum vii^{em}. annis non exigi decernit.

King Henry returning from Normandy is overwhelmed by a storm at sea.

On his vowing to withhold Danegeld for

[1] *Astant . . . spoliatas*] G. *omit.*

[2] *Godefrido*] Hardy argues, *Cat. Brit. Hist.*, ii. 215, that these events must have taken place before the year 1123, on the erroneous assumption that this was the Godfrey who was consecrated bishop of Bath in that year.

[3] 'Huius visionis sive insomnii, sed strictius, meminit et Henricus de Knighton canonicus Leicestrensis ad hunc annum, vid. lib: 2, cap: 9,' C. *in marg.* (xvii. cent.). Knighton took his account from the *Historia Aurea* of John of Tynemouth in MS. Corp. Chri. Coll. Cambs. vi.

[4] *Actum est . . .*] For what follows *cf.* Vulg., Matt. viii. 23, Luc. viii. 22 *seqq.*

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A. D. 1130 (*cont.*)

seven years and to go on pilgrimage to St. Edmund's the storm ceases.

He performs his vows.

But King Stephen, after promising to abolish Danegeld, continues to exact it.

Votum etiam vovit in orientales partes Angliae se diversurum, Sancti Eadmundi regis et martyris patrocinia imploraturum, omnemque iustitiam per Angliam servaturum. Quo voto, facta est tranquillitas magna. Angliam veniens congaudentibus cunctis vota persolvit. Hoc etiam rex Stephanus qui nunc imperat[1] in regali decreto suo promisit, Danicum scilicet tributum se nullatenus exacturum. Verum in Deo odibili periurio, auribus hausi tributum per Angliam exigi.[2] Hoc nefandum scandalum movet veridicum dictum, sicut compositum est.[3] Sepe facit reges nummus pervertere leges. Si reus es mortis dampnatus ab ore co(h)ortis, nummos presenta, da quinque decemve talenta; talia si dederis, quam cito liber eris.

A.D. 1131. Remarkable story of Count Norman and his daughter Odilia.

MCLIII.] Annus[4] cycli decennovenalis iiii^{ti}. xiii^{us}., cycli solaris [MCXXXI. iii^{tii}. xiiii^{us}., bissextilis vi^{ti}. annus i^{us}., Romanorum imperatoris Lotharii et Anglorum regis Heinrici temporibus, quidam comes erat in partibus Alamanniae cui nomen Normannus, potens et dives, habitans in oppido Honburch nomine, habens filiam vocabulo Odiliam a nativitate cecam. Hanc, cum esset parvula, misit ad quandam villulam suam longe remotam, ignominiosum valde reputans, si in eadem villa qua ipse manebat nutriretur. Quae cum adolevisset, lasciviam modis omnibus fugiens, in bonis moribus prout poterat diligentissime Domino serviebat. Habebat autem *fo. 384.* fratrem unum, qui eam tenerrime diligens, multotiens patrem ut revocaretur orabat, sed nullatenus impetrare valebat. Tandem consilio cum familiaribus suis habito, ignorante patre ubi ipse manebat, profectus, secum reduxit eam, et in quadam domo quae curiae patris eius erat contigua, commendavit. Quo facto venit ad patrem, pro reditu sororis suae sicut ante consueverat deprecatur, sed ille inflexibilis persistens, non acquievit. Unde filius ira commotus, ad patrem, 'Velis,' inquit, 'nolis, per me revocata in proximo mansionem accepit.' His auditis, nimio furore pater accensus, baculo quem manu tenebat filium in capite percussit

[1] *qui nunc imperat*] The passage referred to by the annotators in C. *s. a.* 1118, *vide sup.* note 5, p. 13.

[2] *auribus . . . exigi*] 'sicut audivimus rursum tributum exigitur per Angliam,' G., which omits what follows, together with the date 1131, to 'Romanorum'.

[3] *sicut compositum est*] The drawings which illustrate these events in C. were evidently made before the text, which surrounds them, was written.

[4] *Annus cycli . . . allio*] *Vide* Pertz, *M. G. H.*, xiii. 132-3. 'Et nomina et saecula omnino confunduntur,' Edd. *ibid.*

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et occidit. Protinus ad se reversus, malum quod egerat expavit, paucisque diebus exactis, iuxta aecclesiasticam institutionem penitentiam suscipit agendam. In qua cum modicum tempus exegisset, infirmitate correptus, obiit. At filia eius pro eo quod necdum dimidia penitentia peracta defunctus esset, graviter afflicta diebus ac noctibus in ieiuniis, vigiliis et orationibus pro redemptione animae Domini misericordiam implorabat. Quod dum ageret, nocte quadam angelus Domini per visum ei assistens, ait, 'Si diligentius quam facis pro anima patris tui Dominum oraveris, cito ad corpus suum revertetur, ut iniunctam sibi penitentiam expleat, eaque peracta in bona conversatione denuo migrabit a corpore.' His dictis, angelica visio disparuit. Illa autem protinus evigilans, et quae per visionem audierat mente pertractans, cepit modis omnibus quibus poterat, ieiuniis, vigiliis et precibus Dei misericordiam implorare ut, sicut angelus ei promiserat, patrem suum recipere mereretur. Quod dum aliquantum temporis in huiusmodi afflictionibus peregisset, ecce die quadam coram omni familia qui defunctus fuerat aulam intravit, sola indutus camisia, salutatisque omnibus qui aderant ne timerent hortatur. 'Ecce,' inquit, 'Deus omnipotens reddidit mihi vitam, ad peragendam penitentiam.' Subsequenti vero die peregrinationem aggressus, postquam legitimam explevit penitentiam, domum regressus, aecclesiam in honore Sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae construxit, in qua sanctimonialibus ad serviendum Deo congregatis, filiam suam Odiliam, iamdudum divinitus illuminatam, abbatissam constituit. Postmodum domu sua in omnibus ordinate disposita, sicut angelus predixit, in pace quievit. Camisia vero qua induebatur dum familiae suae vivus apparuit, in eadem aecclesia ad indicium huius miraculi iuxta principale altare posita servatur, gravissimo foetore respersa, et ad instar favillae colorata. Hanc si manu palpaveris, nulla ratione poteris[1] cuius sit generis aut texturae. Denique foetorem eius conversantes ibidem propter assiduitatem non sentiunt, sed aliunde venientes statim in ipso aecclesiae introitu non sine gravi horrore naribus trahunt. Preterea virgo nobilis Odilia post mortem patris in sancta conversatione persistens, commanentes sibi bonorum operum informabat exemplis, expletoque dierum suorum curriculo, feliciter iduum Decembrium die, feria ii^a., migravit ad Dominum. In cuius festivitate quae ipso die colitur, biduo ante induitur

A.D. 1131 (*cont.*)

[1] *poteris*] 'cognoscere,' G. *add.*

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A.D. 1131 (*cont.*)

unus de familia aecclesiae camisia supradicta, et ad compunctionem intuentium in medio populi qui ad solennitatem convenerit, huc illucque deambulat, herbas odoriferas sine intermissione naribus adhibens, ne foetore camisiae periclitetur. Is etiam vii^{om}. diebus ante solennitatem ad eundem quem diximus foetorem camisiae[1], in omni quo vescitur cibo, crudo utitur allio.

A.D. 1132. Death of Uhtred, precentor of Worcester Cathedral, April 2. His affection for the writer.

MCLIIII.] Eximiae vir religionis et reverentiae Wigornensis [MCXXXII.[2] cenobita, Uhtredus nomine, a beato et cum omni honore nominando Wlstano presule olim temporis cantor constitutus Wigornensis aecclesiae, iiii^{o}. non. Aprilis, Sabbato ante Palmas, modum fecit huic vitae. Et quoniam ex Dei gratia memoriae digno fine quievit, tum pro rogatu fratrum, tum pro dilectione qua me velut nutritoris vice dilexerat, dignum duxi notitiae omnium tradere, qualiter ex Egypto migraverit. Functus quampluribus annis precentoris officio, omnibus se vicarium exhibebat in Dei servitio. Viribus tandem corporis destitutus, paralisis morbo sepius gravabatur. Anno sui decessus singulis fere diebus in spiritu humilitatis ob remissionem peccatorum a ii^{bus}. vel a iii^{bus}. fratribus crebris et acerrimis verberibus corpus macerari fecit. Sabbatum predictum illuxerat, quo de seculo migraturus erat. In Domino Deo suo confisus et confortatus, ad missam in choro solito more stabat. Officium *Liberator meus*, *Kyrrieleyson* et sequens gradale[3] inchoabat. Lateri eius stans adherebam. Lecto evangelio, offertorium *Benedictus es*, *Deus* incepit, et vocatus a Deo paulatim cadere cepit. Quem protinus in dolore cordis excepi manibus. Stupefacti fratres accurrunt. Quos rogat ut poterat, quo in altaris presentia sibi mori liceat. Deportatus denique in domum infirmorum, vespertinali completa synaxi, singulis diebus prius et eodem ipso die[4] corpore et sanguine Domini communicatus, commendat spiritum in manus Creatoris. Humatur crastino a venerando Wigornensi presule Simone, in conspectu cleri et totius suburbani populi[5]. Stella cometis viii^{o}. idus Octob. fere per v^{e}. dies apparuit.

He dies suddenly during Mass, when the writer is present.

A.D. 1133.

MCLVI.] Maxima pars Lundonie civitatis cum principali [MCXXXIII.

[1] *camisiae*] 'mitigandum,' *suppl.* Edd. *ap.* Pertz.

[2] MCXXXII.] G. omits this date.

[3] *gradale*] 'id est responsoriis,' C. *add. sup. lin.*

[4] *singulis . . . die*] G. *omit.*

[5] *populi*] Here G. begins its annal of 1132. Here also begins the second hand in H., but that MS. omits the dates 1132, 1133 altogether.

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fo. 385. aecclesia beati Pauli apostoli in eptomada Pentecostes, quod erat ii°. idus Maii, igne combusta est.

A. D. 1133 (*cont.*)

Great fire at London, May 14.

Anno xxxiii°. ex quo rex Anglorum Heinricus regnare cepit, feria iiii^a^., die etiam ipso secundum anni revolutionem quo frater et predecessor illius, Willelmus, scilicet Rufus rex, interfectus est et ipse H. primo regni sui[1] suscepit gubernacula, tale constat contigisse spectaculum. Cum igitur rex predictus circa maris litus transfretandi causa moraretur, vento sepius ad transfretandum existente secundo, tandem die prefato circa meridiem cum ad mare transiturus perrexisset, suorum ut mos est regibus constipatus militum turmis, subito in aere nubes apparuit, quae tamen unius eiusdem quantitatis per universam Angliam non comparuit. In quibusdam enim locis quasi dies obscurus videbatur, in quibusdam vero tantae obscuritatis erat, ut lumine candelae ad quodlibet agendum ipsa protecti homines indigerent. Unde rex latusque regium ambientes et alii complures mirantes, et in caelum oculos levantes, solem ad instar novae lunae lucere conspexerunt, qui tamen non diu se uno modo habebat. Nam aliquando latior, aliquandiu subtilior, quandoque incurvior, quandoque erectior, nunc solito modo firmus, modo movens, et ad instar vivi argenti motus et liquidius videbatur. Asserunt quidam eclypsim solis factam fuisse. Quod si verum est, tunc sol erat in capite draconis, et luna in cauda, vel sol in cauda et luna in capite in v°. signo, in xvii°. leonis gradu ipsius signi. Erat autem tunc luna xxvii^a^. Eodem etiam die et eadem hora, stellae quamplurimae apparuere. Necnon eodem die cum naves ad predicti regis transitum paratae in litore anchoris firmarentur, mari pacatissimo ventoque permodico existente, cuiusdam navis magnae anchorae a terra quasi vi aliqua subito avulsae sunt, navisque commota, multis mirantibus eamque tenere nitentibus nec valentibus, sibi proximam navem commovit, et sic viii°. naves vi ignota commotae sunt, ut nulla illarum illesa remansisset. Multi quoque dixerunt se eodem die et circa eandem horam in Eboracensi provincia aecclesias quamplures quasi sudore pervalido madefactas[2]. Haec omnia iiii^to^. non. Aug., iiii^ta^. etiam feria, ut dictum est, contigerunt. Sexta autem feria eiusdem septimanae, scilicet ii°. non. eiusdem mensis, summo mane in pluribus Angliae partibus terrae motus factus est magnus.

Extraordinary aerial phenomena when King Henry is about to cross the channel, Aug. 2.

The royal ships at anchor violently disturbed.

Earthquake, Aug. 4.

[1] *sui*] 'anno,' G. *add.* 'iiii°. non. Augusti,' H. *add.*
[2] *madefactas*] 'vidisse,' H. *add.*

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A. D. 1133 (*cont.*)

Further portents, Aug. 8.

Fuerunt etiam qui dicerent se in subsequenti eptomada, feria ii^a., sexto videlicet idus mensis eiusdem, cum luna foret iii^a., ipsam vidisse primam qualis in tali aetate esse solet, parvoque intervallo vespere eiusdem se ipsam vidisse magnam, ad modum scuti rotundi, valdeque rutilantis. Dicebant quoque plures se ipsa nocte vidisse duas lunas inter se quasi longitudine hastae unius distantes.

King Henry crosses to Normandy. Worcester burnt.

Rex autem Heinricus mare transiens reliquit Angliam, petit Normanniam, non ulterius vita comite rediturus vel visurus Angliam. Mense Novembri civitas Wigornia, ut crebro solet, incendio conflagravit[1].

A. D. 1134. Death of Duke Robert at Cardiff.

MCLVII.] Rotbertus frater regis Heinrici, quondam comes [MCXXX. . .[2] Normannie sed postmodum ab illo Normannie morante apud quoddam castrum quod Tenercebrei dicitur[3] in bello captus, et diu in custodia per Angliam positus, apud Cairdif defunctus, Glaornamque deportatus, in pavimento aecclesiae quod est ante altare,[4] magno cum honore sepelitur.

Obit and preferment.

Godefridus Bathoniensis episcopus obiit[5], cui processu temporis successit quidam monachus Rotbertus nomine, Flandrensis genere, sed natus in partibus Angliae[6]. Ex monacho fit episcopus Rotbertus, sic enim disposuit Wintoniensis episcopus Heinricus, non tunc sed nunc[7] Romane aecclesiae legatus.

Capture and death of Christian knights at the hands of a Saracen leader in Apulia.

Referebant[8] qui bene noverunt ea tempestate quendam in Apulia fuisse Saracenum, a Christiana fide alienum, impietate plenum, indeficienti philargiria secularibus inhians rebus. Hostili manu fines Christianorum invadens devastabat; binos captos baptizatos secum ducens, in magna animi alacritate ad propria remeat. Ferreis vinculis

[1] *conflagravit*] 'Hic civitas Wygorna exuritur ut sepe antea contigit.' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

[2] MCXXX. . . .] So C., where the corrector has erased the 'v' originally written but omitted to substitute 'IV', *vide sup.* note 6, p. 31. 'MCXXXIIII.,' H.; G. however begins its annal of 1133 at this point.

[3] *Normannie morante . . . dicitur*] H. *omit.*

[4] *deportatus . . . altare*] H. *omit.*

[5] *obiit*] 'xvii°. kal. Sept.,' G. *add.*

[6] *Angliae*] 'Normanniae,' G.

[7] *nunc*] *i.e.* after March 1, 1139. 'Non tunc . . . inserere curavi,' p. 39, H. *omit.*

[8] *Referebant . . . curavi*] *Vide* Pertz, *M. G. H.*, xiii. 133. 'Qualiter duo Christiani a quodam Saraceno capti sunt; quorum unus pro fide christiana marturitus coronatur, alter fidem negando miserrime vitam finivit,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.). The story is omitted in the editions.

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A.D. 1134 (*cont.*)

artatos incarcerat. Satisfaciendarum epularum dies illuxerat. Cum nobilibus residens ad mensam Saracenus, ut Christianam fidem illudat, unum de incarceratis ut erat vinculatus adduci et inpresentiarum sistere mandat. Adductus miles Christianus venit totus pavidus, in Domino Deo suo totus tamen confisus. Corporis trepidat infirmitas, mentis autem quam habet in Deum solidatur firmitas. Suadetur abnegare Christianitatem. Renuit hoc ille ob nanciscendam regni caelestis sullimem dignitatem. Hinc ira succensum diabolicum menbrum (*sic*), mandat
fo. 386. ilico monstruosum parari tormentum. In presentia convivantium vermis attrahitur non corpore longus, sed horridus totus, grossus et velut coluber tortuosus. Astanti Dei servo ex omni parte nudo monstrum illud nunc sursum, nunc iusum, nunc hac, nunc illac se retorquens morsus infigere querit. At quoniam athleta divinus lignum erat vergens ad austrum, penitus illum mordere nequit. Fortassis enim quod horridus horreat, in Dei famulo toto Deo signato spectat,[1] quod etiam in sancto corpore morsus omnino negat. Hoc viso, iussu tiranni vermis absentatur, Dei vero servus denuo vinculatus incarceratur. Subintroducto postmodum carceris socio, de neganda fide tyrannicus sermo perorat. Miser ille et miserandus quia lignum vergens ad aquilonem potius eligit fidem Christi negare, quam vermiferum morsum tolerare. Non credens verbis furor tyrannicus mandat miserum vermi proici dilacerandum; cuius morsibus ilico totus dilaniatur, et de medio factus pro infidelitate tartareis cruciatibus immergitur. Alter vero habitans in adiutorio Altissimi representatur, ad stipitem tyrannico iudicio ligatur, a teliferis pro fide saggittatur et sic in martyrii gloriam vita privatur. Haec olim exulans Wincelcumbe, ab ore doctissimi viri abbatis de Sancto Walarico audivi, et huic chronicae nostrae inserere curavi.[2]

The abbot of St. Valery told the story to the writer at Winchcombe.

MCLVII.] Rex Anglorum Heinricus annis xxxv^{e}. et iiii^{or}. [MCXXXV.[3] mensibus exactis ex quo regnare cepit, anno aetatis lxviiii^{o}., iiii^{o}. non. Dec. obiit, cui Stephanus sororis suae filius electus in regnum Angliae a Willelmo archipresule Doruberniae xi^{o}.[4] kal. Ian., die dominica, rex consecratur Lundonie, ubi in Dominicae Nativitatis clementi gratia et

A.D. 1135. Death of King Henry, Dec. 2. Succession of Stephen. He is consecrated at

[1] *Deo . . . spectat*] 'Dei signaculo signato spectat,' G.

[2] *Haec olim . . . curavi*] G. *omit.* 'Sancto Walarico,' *vide* Pertz, note *ibid.*

[3] MCXXXV.] G. omits this date. 'Obiit Henricus rex post Conquestum primus cui successit Stephanus filius sororis suae,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

[4] *xi^{o}.*] 'xiii^{o}.' corrected to 'xi^{o}.', C.; 'xiii^{o}.', G., H.

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A. D. 1135 (*cont.*)

London, and holds his court there.

A. D. 1136. Burial of the late king at Reading.

in regia prerogativa cum totius Angliae primoribus curiam suam tenuit[1]. Qua sacrosancta emensa festivitate, regis Heinrici nuper defuncti corpori MCLVIII.] de Normannia Angliam delato, non modica stipatus [MCXXXVI. nobilium caterva[2] rex obviat, et ob amorem avunculi regias scapulas feretro supponens, cum baronibus suis[3] corpus Raedingum deportari fecit. In missarum celebrationibus et oblationibus diversis ac pretiosis, in elemosinis pauperum numerosae multitudini expensis, exequiis rite celebratis, menbrisque (*sic*) feretro expositis, tumulo ex more composito, in beatissimae ac gloriosissimae virginis Mariae principali aecclesia, quam ipse rex H. pro remedio animae suae terris, silvis, pratis, pascuis, ac variis ditarat ornamentis, ante altare magna honorificentia regia reconditur gleba. Rex hic Heinricus terrenis rebus opimus, ereptus penis, caeli potiatur amoenis.[4]

Lamentable state of England after Stephen's accession.

Civil War and oppression.

Castle building.

Violence and devastation, especially in Wales.

On all sides lust for money and power.

Quo sepulto, et Stephano regnante, nec non multo ante ubique locorum per Angliam et Normanniam dirupto pacis foedere plurima fit distirbatio. Quisque in alterum caput elevat. Quae oritur discordia in vastando omnia nobilium et ignobilium, alta, magna, ac diversa subintrat moenia. Quisque alium rebus spoliat. Potens impotentem vi opprimit. Questum super hoc agentem minis territat. Neci traditur qui resistit. Opulenti regni optimates divitiis affluentes minime procurant quam impie tractentur miseri. Sibi suisque dumtaxat consulunt. Vitae necessariis castella et oppida muniunt; manu militari cum armis instruunt. Timent regni mutationem, non animo supernam perpendentes dispositionem; *Investigabiles enim sunt viae Eius.*[5] Dum autem ob regium terrorem, rugitui leonis comparandum, omnia deberent paci cedere, iam in pluribus locis, et maxime in Walia, depopulatio et depredatio minime cessat[6]. Hinc conicere quis poterit, quod mediocri prudentia imbecillique fortitudine, et magis iniustitia quam iustitia a quibus regi deberet, regitur Anglia. In regnante avaritia et in cuiuslibet honoris ambitione pessima, vix aliqua intercurrit, quae mater est virtutum, temperantia.

Vulg. Rom. xi. 33.

[1] *tenuit*] Here G. begins its annal of 1134. Both G. and H. omit the date MCXXXVI. in C. below.

[2] *caterva*] 'vel turma,' C. *add. sup. lin.*

[3] *suis*] 'nonis Ianuarii,' G. *add.*

[4] *Rex hic . . . amoenis*] G. *omit.*

[5] *Quae oritur . . . viae eius*] G. *omit.*

[6] *cessat*] Here G. begins its annal of 1135, omitting what follows to 'temperantia'.

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A. D. 1136 (*cont.*)

Stephen besieges Exeter.

Surrender and banishment of Baldwin de Redvers.

Rex Anglorum S. equestri milite et pedestri exercitu armato Domnaniam penetrat, longi temporis spatio Exancestrense castellum obsessurus, quod Baldwinus de Redvers cognomine contra regiam maiestatem munierat. At demum his qui intus erant, necessariis deficientibus, dextris datis et acceptis, ipse Baldwinus cum uxore et filiis exheredatur et Anglia expellitur[1].

Obits of the year.

Dorubernensis archiepiscopus Willelmus apud villam suam quandam defunctus, Cantuuarie sepelitur. Vir magnae prudentiae, Wido Persorensis abbas, obiit.

A. D. 1137. Death of Abbot Benedict of Tewkesbury.

His death foreshown in a dream to the prior of Worcester.

MCLIX.] Magnae religionis et castitatis vir Benedictus Theo- [MCXXXVII. dekesberiensis aecclesiae abbas obiit. Hic Dei servus in beatissimae ac *fo. 387.* gloriosissimae Virginis Dei genitricis servitio totus erat devotus. Diatim nanque horis decantatis aut missam ipse festive celebrare aut audire solebat in illius honore. Non secus agentem novimus domnum priorem[2] Wigornensem. Et quis speravit in ea, et desertus est ab ea? Nemo, inquam, nemo. Abbas predictus Sanctissimae Mariae capellanus dum exitum ageret ex Egypto, alter capellanus apud villam nostram Linderyche dictam somnium per noctem sumpserat. Cui astitit in visione persona evangelicans ei nuntia bona. 'Surge,' inquit, 'surge; Teodekesberiensis abbas, Sanctae Mariae capellanus, in proximo modum faciet vitae. Et tu capellanus eius es, licet non tanti nec talis meriti.' Hoc tertio factum est. Evigilans ille, illustri cuidam monacho prope quiescenti somnium narravit. Quod ipse ex Dei et suae dulcissimae Matris parte visum

[1] *expellitur*] Here, (i) H. reads: 'MCXXXVI. Dorobernensis archiepiscopus Willelmus apud villam suam defunctus Cantuuarie sepelitur. Viri religionis eximiae et magnae prudentiae abbates, de Persora Wido non. Aug., de Wincelcumba Godefridus, de Teodekesbyria Benedictus abbas id. Mart., huic vitae modum fecerunt. Exemptis mundo det Summus vivere summo. MCXXXVII. Rex Anglorum Stephanus mense Martio,' &c., *vide inf.*, p. 42. (ii) G. interpolates an account of the Welsh risings of 1135–6 and of the death and burial at Gloucester of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.* 'Obierunt . . . congeries', but G. begins its annal of 1136 at 'Subsecutum est' *ibid.*). After this insertion G. continues: 'Dorobernensis archiepiscopus Willelmus, xv°. patriarchatus sui anno, xii°. kal. Dec., Cantuariae decessit. Vir magnae sed mundanae prudentiae Wido Persorensis abbas ii°. non. Aug. obiit. MCXXXVII. Godefridus Wincelcumbensis abbas aecclesiae, xvii°. prelationis suae anno, ii°. non. Mart., vita decessit. Sequenti ebdomada, videlicet idibus Martii, magnae religionis et castitatis vir Benedictus Theokesberiensis aecclesiae abbas, xiiii°. prelationis suae anno, migravit ad Dominum. Hic Dei servus,' &c., as C.

[2] *priorem*] 'Warinum,' G. 'Nota de Benedicto abbate Theokesberye quomodo priori Wygornie per visum revelatum est de morte eius,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.). Both this and the following story are omitted in the editions.

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A.D. 1137 (*cont.*)

oportere fieri probavit. Moratus ibidem instante necessitate illo die, crastino per Wigorniam adiit Teodekesberiam, sed Virginis Dei capellanum repperit humatum, cuius in manus Creatoris mox commendat spiritum[1].

A vision respecting the tomb of the deceased abbot seen by a monk of Tewkesbury.

De visione quam de abbate vidit quidam Michael nomine monachus sanctae Teodekesbericnsis aecclesiae. Nocte dehinc iii^a^. migrationis eius e seculo, cuidam Theodekesberiensi cenobitae, Michael vocabulo, quiescenti in stratu talis de illo ostensa est visio. Visum sibi est videre se in aecclesia fuisse, ante sanctum altare stetisse, orationi prolixae incubuisse. Qua finita, dum reditum ageret per claustrum, aspicit lumine repletum totum capitulum, in quo erat abbatis sepulcrum. Appropians et introspiciens, vidit plurimam virginum multitudinem circumsedentem, stolis albis amictam, ardentes lampades manibus tenentem. Et quia cultus iustitiae silentium est, non vox aliqua, nec musitatio inter illas audiebatur. Gubernatrix virginum illarum sole splendidior visa est, lucidissimam lampadem in manibus ferens, abbatis loco presidebat. Et forte maris stella fuit haec benedicta puella. Quae quia regularis disciplinae preceptrix est et domina, et bene novit ordinem quo cenobitae cuilibet non licet loqui post completorium, omnino dedignabatur frangere silentium. Signum facit ad proxime sibi dextra levaque sedentes virgines, signo mandans, ut surgentes ad sui capellani tumulum vadant, et quam reverenter ibidem se res habeat diligenter considerent. Cuius iussis obtemperantes surgunt, locum sepulchri visitant, levique motu revoluto lapide intus aspiciunt, et omnia convenienter parata conspiciunt. Recluso tumulo, amplexo mento dextera signo nuntiant omnia in summa reverentia completa de capellano suo. Sic disparuit visio, et ut credimus Imperatrix reginarum et Salvatrix animarum cum speciosis pedissequis suis summi Regis, beatissimae ac dulcissimae suae prolis, stellato se recipit solio. Godefridus abbas Wincelcumbensis aecclesiae obiit.

King Stephen goes abroad, March.

MCLX.] Rex Anglorum S., mense Martio, ante Pasca [MCXXXVII.[2] quod erat iii^o^. idus Aprilis, mare transiens, in transmarinis partibus moratur.

[1] *spiritum*] What follows, to 'recipit solio', is found only in C. 'Nota quandam revelationem ostensam cuidam monacho eiusdem loci de eodem,' C. *in marg.* (xv. cent.).

[2] MCXXXVII.] The repetition of the date is an error of C., similar to that above *s. a.* 1130, *vide* note 6, p. 31.

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A. D. 1137 (*cont.*)

Murder of Griffyth-ap-Rhys.

Strife between the Welsh and the Flemish colonists.

Death of Payn FitzJohn.

Rex[1] Waliae Griffinus filius Res, dolo coniugis suae circumventus, defungitur. Walenses in defensione suae nativae terrae, non solum a Normannicis divitibus, sed etiam a Flandrensibus[2] multa perpessi, pluribus utrinque peremptis, devictis tamen ad ultimum Flandrensibus[3], non cessant in circuitu omnia vastare, villas ac castella vastando comburere, omnes resistentes sibi simul cum innocentibus et nocentibus neci tradere. Inter quos unus miles, Paganus nomine, vir, ut ferunt, strenuitatis magnae, dum predantes Walenses capere vellet et occidere, capite perforatus lancea[4], occubuit; cuius corpus Glaornam delatum in capitulo fratrum sepelitur.

Fires at York, Rochester, Bath, and Leicester.

Feria vi^a^., in epdomada Pentecostes, quae erat vi^o^. idus Iunii,[5] Eboraca civitas cum principali monasterio conflagravit incendio. Non diu post Hrofensis civitas igne crematur. Feria ii^a^.,[6] quae erat [ ], Bathoniensis aecclesia et eodem mense Augusto civitas Leogera igne combustae sunt.

A portent at Windsor.

Ut quorundam veridico relatu agnovimus, apud Windlesoram uno dierum stante populo ad celebrationem missae, lux quedam infulserat interioribus aecclesiae. Quo attoniti, quidam foras exierunt et elevatis sursum oculis aspiciunt stellam insolitam caelo radiantem. Reversi, animadvertunt de radiis stellae lucem intus descendisse. Miraculum succedit miraculo. Quae super altare stabat vident plures crucem se
fo. 388. moventem et nunc dextra sinistram, nunc sinistra dextram, more plangentium constringente. Hoc factum est tertio. Crucem dehinc totam tremere, defluenti sudore totam etiam sudare, fere mediae horae

[1] *Rex*] 'iisdem prope diebus,' G. *add.*

[2] *Flandrensibus*] 'iussu quondam regis Henrici terram Walie incolentibus,' H. *add.*

[3] *Flandrensibus*] 'adiunctis sibi multis ex Anglis predonibus et exheredatis pluribus,' G. *add.*

[4] *lancea*] 'vi^o^. idus Iulii occubuit, cuius corpus Glaornam delatum in capitulo fratrum sepelitur a Rodberto Herefordensi episcopo et abbate Walterio, Milone comite et multis aliis astantibus et lamentantibus. Factae sunt hoc anno multarum combustiones aecclesiarum, Sancti Petri Eboracensis archiepiscopatus ii^o^. non. Iunii, Sanctae Mariae cum domo hospitali in eadem civitate die eodem cum aliis xxxix. aecclesiis; item, aecclesiae Sanctae Trinitatis in suburbio eiusdem civitatis modico post tempore; item, Sancti Andree Rofensis in eodem tempore cum tota civitate; item, aecclesiae Sancti Petri Bathoniensis et totius civitatis vi^o^. kal. Aug. In eodem mense Augusto civitas quoque Leogera igne comburitur. Et quorundam veridico,' &c., G.

[5] *vi^o^. idus Iunii*] 'pridie nonas,' C. *in marg.*

[6] *Feria ii^a^.*] 'Feria v^a^., iiii^o^. kal. Aug.,' H. C. has a blank space after 'erat'.

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A. D. 1137 (*cont.*)

Relics discovered at Southwell.

The writer's authority for the above stories.

spatio, postmodum in priorem statum reversam. Apud Suðwaellam archiepiscopalem villam dum in sepulturam cuiusdam pararetur fossa, reliquiae quorundam sanctorum, et vitrea ampulla cum limpidissima aqua lateribus surrecta velut a fractura tuentibus eam reperta est. Qua infirmis data et gustata, sanitati pristinae restituuntur. Ut aure percepi, praecedens miraculum Wintoniensis episcopus Heinricus, sequens vero narravit Eboracensis archiepiscopus Turstinus, qui cum Saeresbyriensi episcopo Rogero et quibusdam aliis episcopis et regni primoribus concilium tenuerunt apud Norðamtoniam, in plurimorum audientiam.[1]

War between the Emperor Lothair and Roger of Sicily.

The Papal schism; Lothair supports Gregory; Roger, the anti-pope.

Inter Lotharium Romanorum imperatorem et Rogerium Apuliae ducem oritur bellum. Divitiis pleni, ambo hi, unus religione et dignitate superior vel excellentior, alter in confusionem sui auro prestantior. Imperialis tamen sullimitas, ut dignum et iustum est, omni regiae dignitati prestat in omnibus. Ambo Rome constituunt episcopos[2] episcoporum, Lotharius Gregorium canonice electum, Rogerus Petro Leoni Romanae urbis concessere papatum. Verum hac inter eos dissensione cardinalium auctoritati et prefectoriae dignitati displicente, amore pecuniae nunc Gregorium in Petri expulsione, nunc Petrum in Gregorii exclusione in apostolicam sedem recipiunt. Constitutus denique a Lothario, Gregorius apostolicam regit sedem. Electus a Rogero velut alter papa Lateranis sedit antiqui Petri Leonis soboles Petrus Leo, quos utrosque si stimulat dignitatis ambitio, neuter placens Deo. Quae enim fiunt in mundo Dei servantur iudicio, cuius iudicia abyssus multa. Causa tantae dissensionis in capite[3] omnium per orbem aecclesiarum quamplurimis annis habitae, communi principum consilio statuitur dies, quo inter Romanos et Apulienses duellium fiat, et Deus omnipotens iudex omnium cui disposuerit victoriam tribuat. Congregato exercitu fere innumerabili, Lotharius imperator, licet in infirmitate positus,

[1] *Ut aure . . . audientiam*] G. *omit.* 'Ut aure percepi, precedens miraculum Wintoniensis episcopus Henricus, subsequens narravit Eboracensis archipresul Turstinus, qui cum Saeresberiensi episcopo Rogero et quibusdam aliis episcopis et regni primoribus concilium tenuerant (*sic*) apud Norðhamtoniam in plurimorum audientiam.' H.; Thorpe, who misread the passage, thought it an erroneous interpolation. After 'restituuntur,' G. continues 'Fluctuabat . . . causa inter Lotharium,' &c., interpolating an account (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.*) of the Papal Schism, although John of Worcester records that event a few lines later. It has already been noticed by G., *vide sup.* note 6, p. 29.

[2] *episcopos*] 'predictos,' G. *add.*, to account for the foregoing interpolation in that MS.

[3] *capite*] 'vel Roma,' C. *sup. lin.*

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castrametatus est in Apulia. Rogerius multorum milium peditum et equitum multitudine constipatus occurrit. Pugnatum est utrinque. Deo autem sic disponente, Imperator cum suis vincens triumphat, Rogerus cum suis victus fugam iniit. Cuius regia corona, quam sibi fecerat ut rex coronaretur, auro et gemmis pretiosis redimita et regalis lancea auro prefulgida, insidiose tamen reperta, in donum acceptabile imperatoriae traditur excellentiae. Qui repatrians, non multo post regnum cum vita amisit.[1] Ludouuicus rex Francorum obiit[2], cui filius suus Philippus successit.[3]

A. D. 1137 (*cont.*)

Lothair defeats Roger.

The Emperor returns home.

Death of Louis VI of France.

Mense Decembri rex Anglorum S. Angliam rediit, et in Nativitate Domini apud Dunstapolam villam quandam[4] in Bedefordensi provincia sitam, curiam suam tenuit.

King Stephen returns to England, and holds court at Dunstable, December.

MCLXI.] Romanorum xcviiii^us^. Conradus, Dux Bawarorum, [MCXXXVIII.[5] nepos Heinrici superioris qui habuit in imperatricem filiam regis Anglorum Heinrici regnavit annis . . .[6]

A. D. 1138. Conrad III, Emperor.

Cf. Widukind, *Rer. Gest. Sax. lib.* 1, *cc.* 4–7.

A Thuringian tradition.

Olim temporis gens quedam ab aquilonali parte veniens, Turingiam terram incolendam penetravit. Cuius terrae incolae ut ipsius exterae terre populus expetiere, haud modicam sui incolatus portionem illi concessere. Crevit populus et multiplicatus est nimis. Longo elapso tempore, debitam Turingis abnegant deditionem. Qua de re cum armis, ut moris est eidem genti, convenitur utrinque ut debitum exigatur et persolvatur. Id sane semel et iterum sine vulnere tamen agebatur. Tertio sine armis ab utraque sub pacis foedere convenire decernunt. Exterorum plurima multitudo sentiens imbecillitatem Turingorum, et nec consilio nec fortitudine bene regi terram illorum conveniunt, statuto die condicto placito se ingerunt, in cautelam et tutelam sui longos cultros invaginatos in abscondito secum gerentes. Non in pacis consensu sed in dissensione magna placitatum est. Quid multis? Turingi vincuntur, extera gens et effera triumphat. Nam longorum cultorum (*sic*) iam evaginatorum exercitio, fit in Turingos non modica sanguinis effusio. De terra

[1] *Inter Lotharium . . . amisit.*] H. *omit.*

[2] *obiit*] 'mense Maio,' H. *add.*

[3] *Philippus successit*] 'vel Ludouuicus,' C. *sup. lin.* Here H. begins its annal of 1138.

[4] *quandam*] G. *omit.* 'mercionalem,' H. *add.*

[5] MCXXXVIII.] In C. corrected *in marg.* from 'MCXL.,' *vide sup.* note 6, p. 31. 'MCXXXVIII.,' G.

[6] *regnavit annis . . .*] In C. and G. the years are not filled in. 'Romanorum . . . Saexonia', p. 46, H. *omit.*

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A. D. 1138 (*cont.*)

et de cognatione sua Turingi propelluntur incolae in ignominia; fere tota terra illorum cedit quibus rotalis arriserat fortuna in victoria. Mutato denique nomine quae ad id temporis Turingia, ex longis cultellis sed victoriosis postmodum vocata est, non Saxonia, sed Anglico elemento Saexonia. *fo. 389.*

Stephen captures Bedford castle, whence, hearing of the irruption of the Scots, he proceeds to Northumberland.

He repulses the Scots and returns.

Enormities in the North; fresh invasions by the Scots.

Emensis festivis diebus Dominicae Nativitatis, rex Anglorum S., ut nominis sui coronam regaliter teneat, sicut prius Exanceastre, sic Bedefordense castellum sibi adversum cum exercitu obsedit et cepit. Audito postmodum nuntio de hostium irruptione, terrarum devastatione, villarum concrematione, castellorum et oppidorum obsessione, in manu valida Norðymbriam proficiscitur[1]. Quo non diu moratus, vix ad velle suum pro quibus ierat peractis, rediit. Ferunt qui noverunt a pluribus diversae gentis hostibus fere vi^x^. mensibus indicibilem factam irruptionem in Northymbria et per loca longe et prope adiacentia. Capiuntur quamplures, spoliantur, incarcerantur, cruciantur, viri aecclesiastici pro rebus aecclesiae neci traduntur. Numerum occisorum ex nostra vel illorum parte vix quis valet enumerare.

Death of the anti-pope.

Defuncto apostolico viro Petro Leone, successit Innocentius, ad satisfactionem venientibus cunctis qui in parte Petri contra eum tenuerant,[2] et pacificatis in omnibus. Qui, videlicet apostolicus, die Pascali Rome consecravit in episcopum Ostiensi aecclesiae Albericum abbatem Verzelliensis aecclesiae.

Wonderful occurrence at the abbey of Prüm in the diocese of Treves.

Quomodo Zabulus, in dolo malignitatis suae captus, in puerili forma monachus sit factus. Inter haec fama volarat per circumitum hoc factum miraculum: In archiepiscopatu Treverensi cenobium nobile situm est, quod Prumia dicitur, in honore Sancti Petri et Pauli dedicatum, antiquis temporibus a Pippino rege Francorum patre Karoli Magni fundatum, in qua talis rei novitas ab omnibus ibidem conversantibus accidisse refertur: Quodam mane, cum cellararius eiusdem monasterii cellam vinariam, ut vinum ad altaris sacrificium more solito daret, cum famulo suo intrasset, repperit unam de cupis, quam hesterna die plenam reliquerat, usque ad foramen obicis, qui usitato nomine spina seu pessulum dicitur, evacuatam,

[1] *proficiscitur*] Here H. terminates.

[2] *Defuncto . . . tenuerant*] 'Defuncto sedis apostolicae invasore Petro Leone anno ix^o^. invasionis suae, venerabilis papa Gregorius qui et Innocentius sanctam regens aecclesiam ad satisfactionem venientes cunctos qui in parte Petri contra eum tenuerant suscepit,' G.

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et vinum per totum pavimentum diffusum. Qui graviter de dampno quod acciderat ingemiscens, famulum qui astabat asperrime increpavit, dicens eum preterito vespere minus diligenter obicem firmasse, ideoque dampnum huiusmodi contigisse. Et his dictis sub interminatione precepit ei ne alicui diceret quod acciderat; veritus ne si abbas hoc animo perciperet, contumeliose eum officio suo privaret. Facto autem vespere, priusquam fratres irent cubitum, cellarium intravit, obices vasorum in quibus vinum habebatur diligentissime firmavit, clausoque ostio, lectum petit. Mane autem facto, cum cellarium sicut consueverat intrasset, vidit aliam cupam usque ad meatum obicis, sicut pridie, vino defluente, vacuatam. Quo viso, cuius negligentiae dampnum hoc imputaret ignorans, graviter non sine magna ammiratione indoluit, famuloque suo ne cuiquam proderet quod acciderat denuo precipiens, priusquam vespere lectum peteret, omnes obices cuparum diligentia qua potuit muniens, tristis et anxius stratum adiit. Surgensque diluculo, aperto cellario, vidit de tertia cupa pessulum extractum et vinum usque ad foramen effusum. Unde non immerito super his quae acciderant perterritus et diutius commune dampnum silere metuens, ad abbatem festinavit, eiusque pedibus provolutus, quae viderat per ordinem intimavit; qui, habito cum fratribus consilio, iussit ut obices vasorum quae vinum habebant, advesperascente die, crismate circumlinirentur: quod et factum est. Illucescente autem die, predictus frater ex more cellarium ingressus, repperit puerulum nigrum mirandae parvitatis in uno de pessulis manibus herentem; quem festine comprehendens et ad abbatem deferens, 'En,' ait, 'domine, puerulus iste quem vides, omne dampnum quod in prumptuario pertulimus, nobis intulit.' His dictis, retulit ei qualiter eundem puerulum in obice pendentem invenit. Abbas autem, eiusdem pueruli qualitatem ultra quam credi potest admiratus, accepto consilio, monachilem habitum ei parare iussit et cum scholaribus puerulis in claustro conversari. Quo facto, puerulus idem sicut abbas iusserat scolares pueros nocte dieque comitatur, nunquam tamen cibum aut potum sumebat, nulli publice aut privatim loquebatur; aliis nocturnis aut meridianis horis quiescentibus, ipse in lecto residebat sine intermissione plorans et singultus creberrimos emittens. Inter haec, abbas
fo. 390. quidam alterius aecclesiae orationis gratia venit ad eundem locum, aliquantis diebus ibidem detentus est: cunque scolares pueri ante eum

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A. D. 1138 (*cont.*)

sepius transirent, ubi cum abbate et maioribus aecclesiae eiusdem residebat, puerulus ille parvulus, protensis ad eum manibus, cum lacrimis respiciebat, quasi aliquid petens ab eo. Quod dum sepius ageret, abbas idem parvitatem eius ammirans, sciscitatus est assidentes sibi ut quid tam parvulum puerulum in conventu vellent habere. Qui subridentes, 'Non est,' inquiunt, 'domine, talis iste puerulus ut estimas'; et narraverunt ei dampnum quod eis intulerat et qualiter in pessulo cupae herens manibus inventus sit; seu qualiter se continuerit intrans et exiens inter eos. Quibus auditis, abbas expavit et altius ingemiscens, 'Quantotius,' ait, 'eum de monasterio expellite, ne maius dampnum vel gravissimum incurratis periculum: manifeste enim diabolus est in humana latens effigie, sed, Dei misericordia vos protegente per merita sanctorum quorum hic habentur reliquiae, non potuit vos amplius nocere.' Protinus ad imperium abbatis eiusdem aecclesiae puerulus adductus est et cum eum monachili habitu spoliarent, inter manus eorum ut fumus evanuit.

Stephen holds a Great Council at Northampton, April.

Ecclesiastical appointments.

Rex Anglorum S., in octavis Pascae quod erat iiii°. idus Aprilis, tenuit concilium Norðamtonie,[1] cui presidebant Eboracensis, episcopi, abbates, comites, barones et nobiles quique per Angliam. In quo etiam concilio, quorundam electione, Exoniensi aecclesiae, iam pastorali cura destitutae de medio facti presulis Willelmi de Warast[2], archidiaconus nomine Rotbertus pontificali iure preficitur. Duae etiam datae sunt abbatiae, una Wincelcumbe cuidam Cluniacensi monacho, ut ferunt regis propinquo, nomine Rotberto, altera Eboraci cuidam monacho.[3] Unus eorum, scilicet Wincelcumbensis, electus, die Pentecostes xi°. kal. Iun. a venerando presule Simundo, abbas Wincelcumbensi aecclesiae ordinatur Wigorne.

Stephen proceeds to Gloucester; thence marching to besiege Hereford.

Rex de Norðamtonia movens castra, divertit Glaornam[4]; ubi fortasse vel prius audito de castello quod contra illum obfirmabatur Herefordie, illo in expeditione maxima castrametatus est; quo perveniens, famae auditae repperit verisimile. Unde in eodem loco fere iiii^or^.

[1] *tenuit concilium Norðamtonie*] In C. written in over an erasure.

[2] *Willelmi de Warast*] William de Warelwast, bishop of Exeter, died Oct. 1, 1137.

[3] *altera . . . monacho*] 'altera Sanctae Mariae Eboraci eiusdem aecclesiae cuidam monacho,' G.

[4] *Glaornam*] Here G. interpolates an account of Stephen's visit to Gloucester (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.* 'cuius . . . festivitate').

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A.D. 1138 (*cont.*)

vel v^e^. eptomadarum spatio moratus[1], mandat per Angliam manus militum venire sibi in auxilium ad expugnandum omnes regiae dignitatis inimicos. Interim in eiusdem regis presentia, civitas Herefordensis infra pontem fluminis Waege comburitur igne. Nec multo post regis et totius curiae percutit aures Oxenafordensis civitatis dolenda cunctis combustio. Viso et cognito Herefordenses castellani in gravi multitudine exercitus regem de se triumphaturum, dextris datis et acceptis regi sese dedebant. Et quoniam ipse rex pietatis et pacis erat, immo quia est, non nociturae alicui operam dedit[2], sed hostes liberos abire permisit. Oppidum insuper Webbeleage nominatum quod Gausfridus de Talebot contra regem tenuerat, illo iam fugam inito, cuius arte et ingenio illis in partibus sub dirumpendae pacis foedere regis adversarii sustinebantur, rex cepit, et illud et predictum Herefordense castellum instructis militibus munivit.

He is encamped there for four or five weeks and levies reinforcements.

Hereford and Oxford burnt.

The garrison of Hereford surrenders and is allowed to go free.

Stephen takes Weobley.

Geoffrey de Talbot his chief adversary.

Inter haec predictus Albericus Ostiensis episcopus, apostolica functus legatione, Angliam venit, evellere evellenda, destruere destruenda, edificare edificanda, plantare plantanda. Lectis coram rege et primoribus Angliae litteris ab apostolica sede directis, licet non in primis, pro reverentia tamen apostolicae auctoritatis, demum suscipitur. Circumiens Angliam, considerat omnia, conservat animo universa, proviso et constituendo concilio corrigenda.

Alberic of Ostia arrives in England as Legate,

but meets with a grudging reception.

Aliquandiu rex moratus Herefordie, cum suis inde secessit. Orbata regia presentia, civitas ipsa die xvii^o^. kal. Iuliarum, feria v^a^., ultra flumen predictum Waege a prefato Gausfrido comburuntur omnia, nullo tamen de nostris, vii^em^. vero vel viii^o^. de Walensibus, occisis. Effusionem sanguinis plurimorum de aliis supradictis dicere supersedeo, nam ignoro. Hoc tamen oro: Quisquis Christicola sub summa pace quiescat; corrigat ista legens offendit siqua Iohannes.[3]

Stephen leaves Hereford, which is forthwith burnt by Geoffrey de Talbot, June 15.

Rex cum regia multitudine[4] Lundoniam ire perrexit.

Stephen proceeds to London.

Gausfridus autem de Talebot, regem pacis amicum deserens cum

[1] *moratus*] 'die quoque Pentecostes in aecclesia Sancte Dei genitricis Mariae coronatus,' G. *add.*

[2] *dedit*] 'vel dat,' C. *add. sup. lin.*

[3] *ignoro . . . Iohannes*] G. omits and reads 'nam ignoratur numerus', thence proceeding to interpolate an account of Stephen's quarrel with the bishops (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.* 'Exinde . . . bibit'); C. correctly records the quarrel, *s. a.* 1139.

[4] *multitudine*] 'vel manu,' C. *add. sup. lin.*

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Defection of Geoffrey de Talbot; he helps to defend Bristol against the king, but is subsequently taken prisoner by the bishop of Bath.

The bishop, frightened at the threats of the garrison of Bristol, releases Geoffrey; whereat Stephen is enraged with the bishop; but subsequently relents and dispatches a garrison to Bath.

suis, ad Glaocestrensis comitis filium, Brycstouuense castellum contra regem tenentem, divertit, illius munimini se dedit. Qui uno dierum, velut cuilibet spatiatui operam daturus, magis autem ut post claruit Bathoniam exploraturus et postmodum invasurus, cum duobus strenuis militibus Willelmo Hoset et alio quodam, iter illo direxit. Quo cognito, *fo. 391.* Bathoniensis episcopus Rotbertus quasi de regis adversario triumphaturus, instructo milite sub quadam cautela obviam procedit. Fugientibus duobus, Gausfridus capitur, custodiae mancipatur. Hinc furore succensi Brycstouuenses castellani cum domino suo comitis filio Bathoniam hostiliter adeunt, post presulem legant, et ni citius commilito suus G. reddatur, pontifici et suis suspensionis patibulum minantur. Qua de re presul, vice mercenarii sibi suisque timens, educto de custodia Gausfrido et illis reddito, voluntati illorum cedit. Quod ubi regiis auribus insonuerat, in episcopum velut in fautorem inimicorum suorum exardescit ira; quem, etiamsi magis discordiae quam paci rex ipse cederet, illum pastorali baculo fortasse privaret. At quoniam presul coactus et invitus id egerat, rex locum dedit irae, super quam iuxta apostolicam sententiam indignum est ut sol faciat occasum. Fecit autem rex postmodum quod consilio disposuit, mittens Bathoniam multitudinem exercitus, qui presidio suo civitatem muniendo, ab hostium irruptione defenderent.

After ravaging the lands of the Earl of Gloucester, Stephen besieges in turn Bristol, Cary and Harptree castles.

Thence he proceeds with the main army to besiege Ralph Painel in Dudley castle.

Thence to Shrewsbury castle held by William Fitz-Alan, which he captures.

Fitz-Alan escapes.

Non multo post versus Brycstowam rex movit exercitum [1], vastatisque in circumitu et igne combustis terris ac villis Glaocestrensis comitis, aliquandiu castellum obsedit. Demum pertesus diutinae obsidionis, ad alia comitis castella, Carif in Dorsetania (*sic*) et Harpetreo in Sumersetania sita, obsidenda divertit, ibidemque antecastellis extructis et manu militari munitis, discessit, et ad castellum de Duddelaege, quod Radulfus Painel contra illum munierat, cum toto exercitu aggressum egit. Ubi quae in circumitu erant igne combustis, multiplicique preda animalium capta et abducta, ad Seropberiense castellum, quod Willelmus Alani filius adversative tenuerat, obsidendum, multitudinem militum secum in mare cepit. Praecognito autem regis adventu, idem Willelmus cum uxore et filiis et quibusdam aliis latenter fugam iniit, relictis in castello qui sibi in non reddendo illo fidelitatem iuraverant. Obsesso pluribus diebus castello, ad id expugnandum, ut ferunt qui noverunt, talis paratur machina. Con-

[1] *exercitum*] G. here interpolates an account of the atrocities of Philip Gai at Bristol (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.* 'ubi iisdem . . . igitur').

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geries non modica lignorum congeritur, adhibetur, castellina fossa iussu regis impletur. Ignis succenditur; fumus in altum se levat. Omnes infumigat et exfumigat. Regia vi porta aperitur. Decidentes vel derepentes de castello, fugam misere ineunt omnes; quos insequi et neci tradere regia mandat censura. Quinque ex eis viri nobiliores suspenduntur. Devictis hostibus, rex inde discessum egit, et versus Werham expeditionem movit. Dextris vero datis et acceptis, Radulfus Paignel cum rege pacificatur ad tempus[1].

The king proceeds to attack Wareham.

Truce with Ralph Painel.

Interea rex Scottiae David in gravi multitudine equestrium et pedestrium de vagina finium regni sui iam tertio egressus, circa terminos Norðhymbriae rura, oppida, et castella cremare et fere totam terram devastare. Sed iam hac ultima vice, cum usque Eboracum et Humbriam minaretur progressum, Eboracensis arciepiscopus Turstinus colloquium habuit cum omnibus de Eboraca provincia, fecitque omnes communi consensu et consilio iuramentum in regis fidelitate facere, ut ei resisterent. Inde autem rex Scottiae magis irritatus, a nullis dissuadentibus potuit cohiberi, sed veniens usque Teisam in die viii°. Assumptionis Sanctae Mariae, quae feria ii^a^. evenit, decrevit nostros preoccupare, quia in articulo ipsius diei maxima nebula erat. Et sic ex improviso se venturum super ipsos sperans, multas villas intactas reliquit, nec suos, sicut solebant, ipsa die aliquid ardere permisit. Nostri tamen tarde a quodam armigero premoniti, et pene preoccupati, citissime se armantes et ordinantes, sagittarios premiserunt ante primam frontem, a quibus valde Scottorum exercitus lesus est. Exinde ipsi regii barones cum militibus progressi, qui omnes de equis suis descenderant, et in prima erant acie, manus et arma cum hostibus miscuerunt, et in ipso primo puncto certaminis finem et victoriam fecerunt, cedentibus sibi Scottis et statim vel cadentibus vel cum maximo timore fugientibus. Nostri autem quia pedites erant, omnes et equos suos longius abduci fecerant, non diu eos insequi potuerunt. Alioquin et ipsum regem et filium eius et omnes qui cum eo erant, vel tenuissent vel morti dedissent. De ipsius tamen exercitu prope x^em^. milia in diversis locis ceciderunt, et ex eius electis usque ad l^ta^. capti sunt. Ipse vero pro maximo timore et dedecore aufugit devictus. Cancellarius eius

David, king of the Scots, invades England.

Archbishop Thurstan persuades the Yorkshire barons to repel the invader.

The Battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.

Defeat of the Scots.

[1] *tempus*] Here G. intrudes an account of the defection of Miles of Gloucester (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.* 'Interim . . . excidium'), an event which, as rightly recorded by C., did not take place until the next year; *vide* Round, *G. de M.*, pp. 284–5.

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Willelmus Cumin a Dunholmensi episcopo tenebatur, sed iam a vinculis solutus gratias agit Deo, exoptans summopere ne unquam talem incidat questionem. Filius autem regis cum uno tantum milite ad Carlor pedes venit, patre ad Rokesburh per silvas et saltus vix evadente. Innumerabilem habuit exercitum tam de Francis quam de Anglis, Scottis, et Galweiensibus et de omnibus insulis quae ad se et ad suum dominium pertinebant. De cc^{tis}. loricatis militibus quos habuit, non nisi xviiii^{ti}. reportarunt loricas, quia prope omnia quae habuit[1] predam hostibus reliquit. Unde maxima spolia de exercitu eius, tam de equis et armis et vestibus, quam de plurimis rebus direpta sunt. Eustachius filius Iohannis cum eo venit, et eundem cum eo finem invenit, qui vix cum vita ad castellum suum vulneratus aufugit. Extiterant isti fortes in nomine Christi: ex Stephani parte regis bellum peragentes, Comes de Albemar, Beornardus de Bailol, et alii plures. Comes tamen ipse multum strenuus in hoc certamine fuit.[2] Rex Scottiae cum reversus fuisset, ut suos confortaret seque consolaretur, castellum quod prius obsederat unde a comite Mellentino fugatus fuerat, quod Werc vel Carram dicitur, et est Walterii de Spec, omnibus viribus et multis ingeniis et variis molitionibus obsedit, sed defendentibus se viriliter et obstinate castellanis, nihil omnino proficere potuit. Exilierunt enim iam sepius de castello, et ingenia eius vel succiderunt vel incenderunt, multos perimentes. Unde iam desperat capi id posse.[3]

David escapes to Roxburghe; his son to Carlisle.

fo. 392.

The Scots king besieges Wark castle,

but abandons the siege.

Atmospheric phenomena.

Septimo die mensis Octobris, luna existente xxviiii^{a}., in crepusculo noctis sextae Sabbati, versus aquilonales partes visum est firmamentum totum rubicundum. Radii etiam diversi coloris visi sunt, mixtim apparentes et evanescentes. Erant haec forte significantia maximam quam prelibavimus sanguinis effusionem factam per Norðhymbriam et in pluribus aliis locis per Angliam.

Ecclesiastical appointment.

Magnae vir religionis cenobita quidam de cella quadam Ege dicta, Willelmus nomine, iam electus, a Wigornensi presule Simone xii^{o}. kal. Dec., die dominica, abbas Persorensi aecclesiae ordinatur Wigorne.[4]

[1] *habuit*] 'quisque,' G. *add.*

[2] *Extiterant . . . fuit*] 'Ex parte regis Stephani in hoc certamine extiterunt strenuissimi comes de Albemar, Bernardus de Bailol, cum quibus et plures alii robustissimi, quorum nobis non occurrunt nomina,' G.

[3] *Unde . . . posse*] 'Unde iam capi id posse desperans, spe sua frustratus, inde discessit,' G.

[4] *Magnae . . . Wigorne*] G.'s account is: '. . . Angliam. Peracta Assumptione Sancte Mariae, huiusmodi fama victorie ad regem usque pervenit, qui tunc, capto Seresberiensi castello,

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Arabic chronology.

Ne igitur opus quod Arabica lingua dicitur Ezich quodque vir subtilissimae scientiae, Elkavrezmus[1] vocabulo, de cursu vii^{em}. planetarum subtilissime composuit et seriatim digessit, oblivioni tradatur, Arabici anni primus mensis ubi et qua die vel qua hora diei incepit notare disposui. Annus ab Incarnatione Domini mcxxxviii^{us}. secundum Arabes hoc anno incepit xvi^{o}. kal. Octob. et fuit prima dies Almuharran primi mensis Arabici, feria vi^{a}., hora diei vi^{a}., dominicali littera B. existente, annus autem Arabicorum ex quo inceptus est Arabicorum dico collectorum dxxxvii^{us}., plavorum vero xxii^{us}.,[2] anno viiii^{o}. pontificatus Innocentii papae, regni vero regis Anglorum Stephani iii^{o}., celebrata est synodus Lundonie in ecclesia beati Petri apostoli apud Westmonasterium mense Decembri, xiii^{o}. die mensis[3]. Cui prefuit Albericus Ostiensis episcopus predicti domni papae in Angliam et Scottiam legatus, cum episcopis diversarum provinciarum numero xviii^{im}., et abbatibus circiter xxx^{ta}., cum innumera cleri et populi multitudine.

Cf. Adelard of Bath, *Ezich Elkavrezmi*, trans., MS. Bodl. Auct. F. 1. 9. fo. 159.

The Legate Alberic holds a council at London, Dec. 13.

Ecclesiastical appointments.

Degradation of the Abbots of Battle, Croyland, and Shrewsbury.

Consecration of Theobald of Bec to the archbishopric of Canterbury, Dec. 25.

Arrival of a papal emissary.

In dominica quae extiterat xvi^{o}. kal. Ian. Rotbertus supranominatus consecratur episcopus Exoniensi aecclesiae, et regis filius Gervasius abbas Westmonasterii ordinatur a legato. De abbatibus tres, abbas scilicet de Bello, abbas de Cruland et de Seropberia, infamati degradantur. Eximiae vir religionis, abbas Beccensis, Teodbaldus nomine, electus, die Nativitatis Domini ab eodem legato consecratur archiepiscopus Dorubernie. Supervenerat quidam Petrus nomine, et intererat synodo, apostolica deferens nuntia quae preceperant ut episcoporum et abbatum persona de Anglia Romam iret et mediante futura XL^{a}. illo veniret, ad statuta papalia concilia.[4]

circa urbem Brucge obsidionem in vigilia Sancti Bartholomei gaudens agebat. Ibi quoque positus, cuidam monacho de quadam cella Ege dicta Willelmo nomine, conestabularii eiusdem loci castelli germano, Persorensis aecclesiae prelationem concessit; qui ad suam exinde veniens sedem a Wigornensi presule Symone xii^{o}. kal. Dec., die dominica, abbas Persorensi aecclesiae ordinatur Wigorniae.' G. then proceeds to interpolate and ante-date an account of the death of Roger of Salisbury (retained in Thorpe's text, *q. v.* 'Rogerius . . . ornamentis').

[1] *Elkavrezmus*] *i. e.* Al-Khwarasmi. 'Ephemerides seu tabulae astronomicae,' C. *in marg.* (xvii. cent.). *Vide* F. Wüstenfeld in *Abhandl. König. Ges. der Wissensch. zu Göttingen*, xxii. pp. 20–2 (1877).

[2] *Ne igitur . . . vero xxii^{us}.*] G. and editions *omit.*

[3] *mensis*] 'ubi post multarum discussionem causarum promulgata sunt haec capitula et ab omnibus confirmata numero xvi.,' G. *add.*, continuing after 'multitudine', 'Sunt autem haec capitula,' but not recording the canons. *Cf.* Gervase of Canterbury (*R. S.*, i. 107–9), who records the canons and is evidently copying, with G., from a common source.

[4] *In dominica . . . concilia*] G. and editions *omit.*

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A.D. 1139. Archbishop Theobald and other bishops proceed to Rome at the Pope's command.

MCLXII.] Peracta Dominicae Nativitatis solennitate[1], com- [MCXXXIX.[2]
muni consilio electi Teodbaldus Dorubernensis archiepiscopus, Simon Wigornensis, Rogerus Coventrensis, Rotbertus Exoniensis, abbates (*sic*), Reignoldus Eoveshamnensis, a papa iussi tendunt ad limina Petri. Quo venientes ab apostolica sede magno suscipiuntur honore.

King Stephen visits Worcester, May;

Octavis Pascae, quod erat ii°. kal. Maii, magnificus rex Anglorum S. regio comitatu Wigorniam veniens, totius cleri et suburbani populi festiva admittitur processione. Oratione facta et ex more benedictione data, ad altare rex anulum regium digito extractum offert; qui die crastino communi consilio regiae presentiae representatur. Admirans *fo. 393.*
itaque rex Wigornensis immo Dominici gregis humilem devotionem, ut erat adiuratus pro amore sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae anulum recipit.

departing thence to attack Ludlow castle. Leaving Ludlow invested, he returns by Worcester towards London;

Hinc Wigornia rex abscedens, apud Ludelawe castrametatus est. Ubi in expugnatione castelli quod contra illum erat duobus in locis extructa munitione forti manu militum instruit. Rediens per Wigorniam, movit expeditionem versus Lundoniam. Minime parcentes execrandae militiae, arroganti strenuitate compellente, quidam militum condixere apud Ludelawe vires probare. In hoc opus perficiendum non modicus exercitus militum confluere cepit. Vere erat miseriam videre, dum quis in alium hastam vibrans lancea perforaret, et, ignorans quod iudicium spiritus subiret, morti traderet.[3]

but returns again, by way of Worcester to Ludlow, to maintain discipline. He thence marches to Oxford.

At rex Anglorum S. talia molientes minis territat, et Ludelawe per Wigorniam denuo divertens, in pacis contubernio omnia sedat, et in pacifica alacritate Oxenofordiam id est Boum Vadum petit. Quo dum moraretur, exigente dissensionis causa, Rogerum Saeresberiensem presulem, et nepotem eius Lincoliensem antistitem Alexandrum, Rogerum quoque suum cancellarium, quasi regiae coronae insidiatores, cepit et custodiae

[1] *solennitate*] The two passages which G. interpolates at this point (retained in Thorpe's text, *q.v.* 'et adveniente . . . ecclesiae' and 'suscepti . . . Domino') recording the nomination and consecration of the new abbot of Gloucester, 'electum nostrum dominum Gislebertum' (*ibid.*), afford the strongest clue that that monastery was the source of the faulty continuation of Florence from which G., Gervase of Canterbury, and the compilers of the *Hist. et Cart. Mon. S. Petri Gloucest.* (*q.v.* i. 18, 19) appear to have copied. The interpolator describes the nomination of the new abbot by Stephen as 'petente conestabulario suo Milone', although he has already interpolated the constable's defection, *vide sup.* note 1, p. 51.

[2] MCXXXIX.] In C. corrected *in marg.* from 'MCXLI.', *vide sup.* note 6, p. 31. 'MCXXXIX.' G.

[3] *erat . . . perforaret . . . subiret . . . traderet*] 'est . . . (perfor)et . . . (sub)eat . . . (trad)at,' C. *add. sup. lin.*

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A.D. 1139 (*cont.*)

He arrests the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln and the Chancellor Roger, on a charge of conspiracy.

Flight of the Bishop of Ely to Devizes.

Council at Oxford; statute ordering the surrender of castles.

Landing of the Empress Matilda and Earl Robert of Gloucester at Portsmouth, October.

Alarm at their arrival.

Stephen follows the Empress to Arundel.

Pacified by the Queen-dowager, he withdraws to pursue the Earl.

mancipavit. Quo cognito, Eliensis presul Nigellus, timens sibi et suis, manu militari ad Divisas fugit, ut ibi protegeretur[1]. Habito postmodum consilio[2], statutum est ut omnia per Angliam oppida, castella, munitiones quaeque in quibus secularia solent exerceri negotia, regis et baronum suorum iuri cedant; aecclesiastici vero viri, videlicet episcopi, canes, inquam, divini, in salutem et in defensionem ovium suarum latrare non cessent, ne lupus invisibilis, malignus scilicet hostis, rapiat et dispergat oves, omnino caviant, in spirituali pugna auxilium Regi regum prebeant remunerationes illis quando post victoriam.[3]

Mense Octobri, comes Glaocestriae, Heinrici quondam regis Anglorum filius sed bastardus, cum sorore sua sed ex patre, dudum Romanorum imperatrice, nunc Andegavensi comitissa, cum grandi exercitu Angliam rediit, et apud Portesmuth applicuit.[4] Cuius adventus factus est omnibus per Angliam terror immensus. Quo audito, rex Anglorum S. animo movebatur, et his qui marinos portus vigilanti cura observare debuerant indignabatur. Rex est pacis, et o utinam rex rigoris iustitiae conterens sub pedibus inimicos, et aequa lance iudicii decernens omnia, in robore fortitudinis conservans et corroborans pacis amicos.

Ubi autem novit ex-reginam apud Arundel ex-imperatricem cum grandi comitatu suo recepisse, graviter ferens, illo movit exercitum. At illa regiam maiestatem verita, et timens ne dignitatem quam per Angliam habuerat perderet, iureiurando iurat neminem inimicorum suorum per se Angliam petisse, sed, salva dignitate sua, viris auctoritatis utpote sibi quondam familiaribus hospitium annuisse[5]. Rex comitem perse-

[1] *protegeretur*] 'quorum causa scriptis superius est latius propalata, quae tamen hoc anno constat actitata,' G. *add.*, to explain its previous interpolation, *vide sup.* note 3, p. 49.

[2] *consilio*] 'coram primoribus Angliae,' G. *add.*

[3] *in spirituali . . . victoriam*] Apparently a later insertion by the author in C.; G. *omit.*

[4] *Mense Octobri . . . applicuit*] G. reads: 'Mense vero Iulio comes Gloecestriae Rodbertus Henrici regis Anglorum filius sed bastardus, cum sorore sua sed ex patre, dudum Romanorum imperatrice nunc Andegavensium comitissa, cum grandi exercitu Angliam rediit et apud Portesmutham applicuit ante festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula kal. Aug., rege tunc Merlebergam obsidente.' Thorpe combines the conflicting dates in one sentence, an error peculiar to his edition. Mr. Round (*G. de M.*, p. 278 *seqq.*), ignoring the 'Mense Octobri', points out the consistency of the earlier date with the subsequent movements of the Empress. But he is dealing with the interpolated narrative of G. whose chronology throughout is shown to be valueless.

[5] *annuisse*] 'Quo rex audito, illa dimissa, ex-imperatricem ad castellum Bricstowense conducere fratri suo Wintoniensi episcopo, sicut cognatam suam cum honore, precepit. Ipse vero,' G. *add.*

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A.D. 1139 (*cont.*)

He abandons the pursuit.

Defection of Miles the Constable from Stephen.

King Stephen proceeds to attack Wallingford castle, but abandons the siege and encamps against Malmesbury.

Alarm at Worcester at the approach of the enemy.

Preparations for impending attack.

quitur. Nil autem certi audiens de eo, quedam enim diverticula ad tempus ille petierat, expeditionem movit quo disposuit.

Milo constabularius regiae maiestati redditis fidei sacramentis, ad dominum suum comitem Glaucestrensem cum grandi manu militum se contulit, illi spondens in fide auxilium contra regem exhibiturum [1].

Walingafordense castellum sibi adversum rex obsedit. Obsidionis diutinae pertesus, antecastellis extructis inde profectus, castrametatus est apud Malmesberiam. Ubi in adversarios id est in discordiae operarios eadem operatus est.

Inter haec flebile nuntium percutit aures civium Wigornensium. Crebra volat fama Wigornam civitatem ab hostibus in proximo devastandam, rebus spoliandam, igne comburendam. Talia audientes, terrentur cives Wigornenses. Quid facto opus sit, consulunt. Quo habito consilio, ad Dei summi Patris et ad beatissimae suae genitricis asylum misericordiae confugiunt, et sub patrocinio confessorum sancti Oswaldi et beati Wlstani civitatis eiusdem presulum se et sua divinae tuitioni committunt. Videret qui afforet totam civium suppellectilem deferri in basilicam. O miseriam videre! Ecce domus Dei quae intranda erat in holocaustis, ubi immolandum erat sacrificium laudis, reddenda vota altissima, videtur inpresentiarum velut suppellectilis casa. Ecce totius episcopatus principale cenobium factum est civum (*sic*) diversorium et quoddam declamatorium. Armariorum et saccorum plurimorum pre numero, Dei servis vix locus in tali nunc diversorio. Intus psallit clerus, foris vagit infans. Vocibus psallentium resonat vox lactentium, voxque matrum lugentium. *fo. 394.* Miseria super miseriam videre. Altare principale stat ornamento spoliatum. Crux deposita. Imago Sanctissimae Dei genitricis Mariae oculis subtracta. Cortinae cum palliis, albae cum cappis, stolae cum planetis, parietum septis includuntur. In Sanctorum festivitatibus ad divinum celebrandum officium desunt decus, honor, omnis solita magnificentia. A timore vel pre timore inimicorum haec disponuntur omnia, ne repente inimicus superveniens tollat cuncta quae repperit, et sic in vanitate sua prevaleat. In articulo diei incipientis brumae, hoc est

[1] *exhibiturum*] Here G. interpolates an account of atrocities committed at Bristol and of the visit of the Empress to Gloucester (retained in Thorpe's text, *q.v.* 'Iam vero . . . habentibus'). Dr. Liebermann points out that the recurrence of the expression 'Deciana sive Neroniana' in the interpolations points to their being the work of one hand, *vide* Thorpe, ii, pp. 109, 118.

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vii°. idus Novembris, feria iii^a^., dum ad laudem divinam in aecclesia fuimus, et iam primam horam diei decantavimus, ecce quod plurimis ante diebus auribus hausimus, exercitus magnus valde et fortis ab austro veniens, e vagina malitiae progreditur. Urbs Glaorna armis militaribus instructa, equestri et pedestri exercitu innumerabili suffulta procedit civitatem Wigornam invasura, vastatura, igne combustura. Nos autem timentes ornamentis sanctuarii, benignissimi patroni nostri Oswaldi reliquias, albis induti, tota sonante classe cum humili processione foris extulimus, et ob hostium irruptionem de porta ad portam per cimiterium deportavimus. Adversarii conglobati, accelerando munimen quoddam fortissimum in australi parte civitatis propter castellum situm primum impugnant. Nostri fortiter resistere, et viriliter resistere[1]. Hostes inde repulsi, quoniam olla succensa erant cuius facies aquilonis aquilonalis partis civitatis ingressum petunt. Nullo obstante munimine, hostium copiosissima, rabidissima et tota effrenis multitudo intrat, in diversis locis ignem edibus immittit. Proh dolor, comburitur non modica pars civitatis per loca, sed maior pars stando paret inusta. Suppellectilium diversarum in civitate, et in ruribus boum, ovium, animalium, et equorum fit maxima preda. Plurimi per vicos et plateas capiuntur, et velut in copula canum constringuntur, et miserabiliter abducuntur. Licet habeant, licet non habeant, quantum crudele os illorum censuerit in redemptionem sui iureiurando promittere et reddere compelluntur. Gesta sunt haec die qua intravit bruma, miseris dubio sine dura. Iam predis captis, quampluribus edibus arsis, sic debachata remeant rabidissima castra, in prava cura tali nunquam reditura.

A.D. 1139 (*cont.*)

The army from Gloucester arrives before Worcester, Nov. 7.

Worcester taken and sacked.

The enemy withdraw.

Tricesimo die mensis Novembris, comes civitatis Wigorniam venit. Combustionem civitatis ut vidit, indoluit; ad iniuriam sui, id actum fore persensit. Unde vindicare se volens, stipatus manu militum Suðlegiam adiit; audierat enim Iohannem Haroldi filium deserto rege ad Glaocestrensem comitem divertisse. Ubi quid comes egerit, si queritur, vix memoriae tradendum malum pro malo reddidit. In hominibus cum rebus eorum et animalibus predam egit et abduxit, et crastino Wigorniam rediit.

The Earl of Worcester arrives at the city, Nov. 30.

In revenge, he captures Sudely which had revolted to the Earl of Gloucester; and returns to Worcester.

Rogerus Searesberiensis episcopus mense Decembri apud episcopalem sedem obiit, et in eadem aecclesia sepelitur. Verum quantum

Death of Roger, bishop of Salisbury, December.

[1] *resistere*] 'ceperunt agere,' G.; 'defendere,' C. *add. sup. lin.*

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A.D. 1139 (*cont.*)

pecuniae in auro et argento in erario eius repertum fuerit, reticendum arbitror, quia penitus ignoro.[1]

King Stephen comes to Worcester from Oxford.

Post haec rex grandi comitante exercitu de Oxenofordia Wigorniam venit, cuius de infortunio quod audierat oculis vidit et indoluit. Ubi tribus vel v^{e}. diebus moratus, regii constabulatus honorem Miloni Glaocestrensi suo hosti ablatum. . . .[2] Fama volante regiae maiestati nuntiatur inimicos iuratae quidem pacis violatores Herefordiam invasisse, monasterium Sancti Aegeberti regis et martyris[3] velut in castellinum munimen[4] penetrasse. Unde rex illo movens expeditionem, apud Parvam Herefordiam vel apud Leonis Monasterium castrametatus est. Ubi quidam ex consulto regi fidelitatem iuraverunt. Quidam renuentes, hoc regi intulerunt: 'Si non iuramento, credat rex, si velit, saltim fidelibus verbis nostris.' Quoniam vero instabant solennes dies Dominici Adventus, utrinque dextris datis ad tempus, rex Wigorniam rediit. Ubi quidam clericus vir eximiae religionis, Mauricius nomine, electus a clero et a populo Pangornensi aecclesiae, comitantibus illum presulibus Rotberto Herefordensi et Sigefrido Cicestrensi, in castello regi presentatur, attestantibus illum canonice electum presulatu fore dignum. Quod et rex concessit. Persuasus a pontificibus ut regi fidelitatem faceret, respondit hoc se nullatenus posse facere. 'Vir,' inquit, 'magnae religionis apud nos est quem pro spirituali patre teneo, et predecessoris mei David archidiaconus extitit, hoc iuramentum mihi facere inhibuit.' Ad haec illi, 'Quod nos egimus, causa rationis exigit ut agas.' At ille, *fo. 395.* 'Et si vos magnae auctoritatis viri hoc egistis, nulla mora sit mihi id idem faciendi.' Iurat et ille fidelitatem regi[5].

He hears that the enemy have captured Hereford;

and accordingly proceeds to Leominster.

A truce during Advent having been arranged, Stephen returns to Worcester.

The new Bishop of Bangor does homage to Stephen.

Stephen proceeds from Worcester to Oxford;

De Wigornia rex Oxenofordiam adiit, indeque cum curia Saeres-

[1] *Rogerus . . . ignoro*] G. and editions *omit.* 'Verum . . . ignoro,' continued into the margin, apparently a later insertion by the author.

[2] *ablatum . . .*] In C. the rest of the sentence is erased. 'Willelmo filio Walteri de Bello-Campo Wigornensi vice-comiti dedit,' G. *add.* and C. *in marg.* (xvii. cent.).

[3] *monasterium . . . martyris*] 'monasterium principale Sancti Aeilberti regis et martyris, immo Sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae,' G.

[4] *munimen*] 'agente Gaufrido de Talabot ingressos fuisse, equosque suos in ipsa aecclesia quasi in stabulo collocasse, perque cimiterium fossa transducta fidelium corpora crudeliter effodisse. Hinc eiusdem aecclesiae pontifex venerabilis turbatur Rodbertus, turbatur et clerus universus, turbatur quoque rex.' G. *add.*

[5] *regi*] 'Rogerius Selesberiensis episcopus ii^{o}. non. Dec. hoc anno vita decessit, cuius obitus anno superiori latius litteris expressus est,' G. *add.*, *vide sup.* note 4, p. 52.

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byriam, ibidem Dominicam Nativitatem celebraturus, et pro more regio coronam dignitatis portaturus. Ad quem canonici venientes, optulerunt ei ii. mille libras, quibus ille dedit omnem libertatem de omnibus geldis suarum terrarum. Insuper ad usus illorum xx^{ti}. marcas et xl^{ta}. ad cooperiendam aecclesiam. Et si pacem optinuerit, quod dederant ei, restituet.

A.D. 1139 (*cont.*)

thence to Salisbury, where he keeps Christmas.

The canons of Salisbury make him a grant.

MCLXIII.] Emensis paucis diebus Dominicae Nativitatis, rex [MCXL. cum curia Raedingum venit, ubi monet sors humana quanti pendenda sit regum purpura. Ibi, consilio suorum, duas abbatias, Malmesbyriensem et Abbedesberiensem, dum viveret Rogerus episcopus honore privatas et suo iuri deditas, propriis pastoribus investivit; viro quidem magnae probitatis Iohanni cenobitae Malmesberiensem, alteri vero Gosfrido nomine Abbedesberiensem dedit abbatiam.[1] Et ut paci satisfaceret, ad sedandum militare negotium, penitus inquam inane, ad Heli movit expeditionem; negotium sane deplorandum, quod ad militiam suam in satisfaciendo vanae gloriae frequentat militum grandis arrogantia. Condicunt, condictis assentiunt, armis se bellicis instruunt. Victor victi omnia ex avaritiae detestando condicto possideat. Et ut ita dicam, comparationem faciens a maiore in minorem, Iuda et Ionatha fratre suo morantibus in terra Galaad, cum Iosepho et Azaria forsitan colloquendo musitant: *Faciamus nobis et nos magnum nomen*, probando vires in alterum. Mucrone et lancea se inter se vulnerant, minime pensantes quid miseris occisorum animabus proveniat. In rebellatione repugnantium regi plures utrinque vulnerantur, capiuntur, custodiae mancipantur. Episcopus Heliensis videns virtutem regis et impetum exercituum eius, loco cedit, immo vice mercennarii[2] fugam iniit, et in partes Glaornensis pagi divertens ad comitem Rotbertum secessit. Nec mirum; iam enim quasi manus dextra sibi ceciderat, ubi suus avunculus, Searesberiensis episcopus R., morti debita solverat. Rex autem Eliense castellum optinuit, et in eo milites suos posuit.

A.D. 1140. After Christmas King Stephen proceeds to Reading.

Ecclesiastical appointments.

Stephen marches against Ely.

Vulg. I. Mach. v. 57.

The Bishop of Ely escapes to Gloucestershire and joins Earl Robert.

Stephen captures and garrisons Ely.

Eboracensis archiepiscopus Turstinus[3], in ordine xvi^{us}., provectae vir

Retirement and death of

[1] *Viro . . . abbatiam*] 'Malmesberiensem largiendo eiusdem aecclesiae coenobitae Iohanni vocabulo, sed eodem anno xiv^{o}. kal. Sept. morte prerepto; Abbedesberiensem vero cuidam monacho de Sancto Floscello nomine Gaufrido. Inde rex ut paci,' &c., G.

[2] *immo vice mercennarii*] G. *omit.*

[3] *Turstinus*] 'in ordine xxvi^{us}. sanctarum elemosinarum sedulus executor, plurimorum

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A.D. 1140 (*cont.*)

Archbishop Thurstan, February.

aetatis et plenus dierum, deposito vetere homine novum induit, dum postpositis rebus apud Punfreit, xii°. kal. Feb., monachicum habitum suscepit et nonas Feb.,[1] in bona senectute vita decessit, ibidemque humatus requiescit [2].

Miles of Gloucester sacks Winchcombe, Jan. 31; but is repulsed from Sudely.

Milo ex-constabularius grandi adunato exercitu, ii°. kal. Feb., feria v^a^., Wincelcumbiam invadit, maxima ex parte villam combussit, predam egit, spoliatos rebus, ob exigendam ab eis, licet iniuste, mammonam iniquitatis, secum abduxit. Suthleiam inde divertit, dumque illam invadere cupit, regii milites qui in oppido erant resistere, et illum fugere compulerunt, cesis ut fertur de militibus eius duobus, et xv^im^. captis et in custodiam positis.

King Stephen and the Earl of Worcester come to Worcester, whence the King proceeds against Little Hereford, while the Earl attacks Tewkesbury and devastates the lands of Earl Robert.

Rex et comes Wigornensis cum grandi exercitu Wigorniam venit, et evolutis aliquantis diebus, prius comes, post rex cum maxima expeditione Parvam adeunt Herefordiam . . .[3] Morante itaque rege in illis partibus, comes memor iniuriarum civium suorum, in gravi multitudine armatorum Teodekesberiam invadit, magnificam domum Glaornensis comitis et omnia quae in circumitu eius erant, quorundam etiam aliorum[4], igne combussit, miliario uno distante a Glaorna. Victus precibus domni abbatis Theodekesberiensis et fratrum, rebus illorum pepercit. Non modica preda capta, tam de hominibus et suppellectili eorum quam de animalibus, respectu mox clementi qui captivi ducebantur a vinculis soluti, ad sua redire iussit, et crastino Wigorniam rediit, contestans omnibus se in Normannia nec in Anglia tantam combustionem vix unquam peregisse.

The King and the Earl return to Worcester.

The King proceeds to Oxford,

Rex autem rediens Wigorniam ire perrexit Oxenofordiam. Supradictus Mauricius Pangornensi et Uhtredus Landaviensi aecclesiae presules a Teodbaldo archipresule Doruberniae, presentibus episcopis Herefordensi et Execestrensi, consecrantur.

thence to Winchester.

Rex Wintoniam veniens, consilio baronum suorum, cancellario suo

monasteriorum, Hagustaldensis scilicet et sanctimonialium in diocesi sua et Fontium, aliorumque circiter octo, strenuus fundator sive renovator, vir,' &c., G. *add.*

[1] *nonas Feb.*] In C. corrected from 'septimoque abhinc die'.

[2] *requiescit*] 'anno episcopatus sui xxvii°. Corpus vero eius post annum et menses quinque sepulturae suae integrum et odoriferum repertum est,' G. *add.*

[3] *Herefordiam . . .*] In C. the rest of the sentence is erased; 'hostes suos hinc inde expugnaturi,' G. *add.* and C. *in marg.* (xvii. cent.).

[4] *aliorum*] 'domos cum rebus suis,' G. *add.*

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A.D. 1140 (*cont.*)

Ecclesiastical appointments.

Eclipse of the sun.

Betrothal of Stephen's son with the sister of the King of France, February.

Robert Fitz-Hubert captures Malmesbury castle.

Philippo Searesberiensem presulatum et Henrico cuidam monacho
fo. 396. cognato suo Fescamnensem abbatiam dedit[1]. Eclypsis solis dum caudam luna draconis occupat est facta, caput ipso luce premente.[2]

Consilio baronum regis Franciae Philippi et[3] regis Angliae Stephani, factum est ut illius filius Francorum regis sororem acciperet in uxorem. Facta est desponsatio illorum mense Feb., in transmarinis partibus, matre regina Anglorum presente, et quampluribus viris nobilissimis ex utriusque partibus regni parte coram positis.

Miles quidam nomine Rotbertus, cuiusdam nobilis viri Huberti filius. Hic nec Deum nec homines veritus, sed totus in suis viribus confisus, Malmesberiense castellum cum suis doli machinamentis invasit, regis militibus qui intus erant quibusdam in aecclesiam sancti presulis Aldelmi velut in asylum fugientibus. Quos insecutus, quadam die cum suis armis militaribus constructis capitulum fratrum intravit. Minis eos territans, salva tuitione facultatum suarum regiae dignitatis viros cum equis tradi sibi mandavit. At illi pacem Dei et beati patroni sui A. infringere veriti, iussis huiusmodi consentire renuunt. At demum licet inviti quo vesaniae illius satisfaciant, reddunt equos.

King Stephen lays siege to the castle.

The castle is surrendered to Stephen, and terms arranged.

Diutius illo in castello morante, iam vastatis omnibus in circumitu, rex cum exercitu supervenit, et fere viii°. diebus castellum obsedit. Willelm. d'Ipre, ut fertur consanguineus ipsius Rotberti, ad reddendum castellum utrinque internuntius fuit; idque tandem a rege optinuit, ut dextris datis et castello reddito, regio iuri omnia cedant. Quod et factum est.

Fitz-Hubert joins the Earl of Gloucester, with treacherous designs; but subsequently leaves him and captures Devizes castle.

Rotbertus vero ad comitem Glaocestrensem divertit, penes illum ad tempus in doli veneno moraturus. Non multo post, quia nullatenus voluit intelligere ut bene ageret, sed ut sanguine sanguinem tangeret, ignorante comite, cum suis ad Divisas se contulit. Ubi, vel prius, iam facta conventione[4] inter se et suos si castellum optineret, nemini unquam tradendum. Dolo malignitatis murum ascendit, regiis militibus qui

[1] *dedit*] 'Sed Philippus a legato et clero non recipitur, unde inde assumptus, Baiocensi ecclesiae post aliquantum tempus preficitur,' G. *add.*

[2] *Eclypsis . . . premente*] 'Eclipsis solis facta est xi°. kal. Aprilis, feria ii^a., circa horam diei tertiam,' G.

[3] *Philippi, et*] 'petitione,' G. *add.*

[4] *conventione*] 'vel pactione,' C. *add.*

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A. D. 1140 (*cont.*)

intus erant signum dedit sic proclamans . . .[1] Ex improviso, exteriora castella penetrat, in plures tyrannidem exercet. Quarta dehinc die, vi et calliditate malitiosa turrim interiorem possidendam invadit; et singulis diebus ac noctibus, in extollentia cordis ubiubi omnia devastat, et mala quae poterat agere non cessat.

Fitz-Hubert makes overtures to John Fitz-Gilbert, but is captured by the latter and imprisoned at Marlborough.

Tandem[2] ad Iohannem, illustris militiae virum, qui tunc in regis fidelitate Maellesberiense castellum observabat, divertens, ut suo consilio, immo insilio, consentiat et secum teneat, et non solum regi sed etiam comiti et quibuscunque poterat, in Satan fiat, minando postulat. Si nollet, sciret se ex improviso capite plectendum. O hominem dementem, velut in multitudine divitiarum suarum sperantem, et in vanitate sua prevalentem. At in abundantia virtutis suae non salvabitur.[3] Respondit Iohannes, 'In virtute Dei quenlibet malo capere, quam ab aliquo capi.' Dixit et mox illum captum in custodiam posuit, vicemque pro vice reddens, omnia tormentorum genera quae in crudelitate sua prius aliis intulerat, in illum expendi fecit.

Fitz-Hubert is temporarily delivered up to the Earl of Gloucester,

His omnibus auditis, comes Glaornensis et Milo ex-constabularius cum pluribus ad predictum Iohannem veniunt. Cui ipse comes D. marcas se daturum spopondit, eo pacto ut sibi Rotbertum ad statutum diem prestaret, ipseque sibi bonos obsides daret. Iohannes placatus pecunia promissas (*sic*) et obsidibus, tradidit illi R. eo tenore, ut infra xv^im^. dies sibi redderetur. Hac conventione facta, comes revertitur Glaorniam, ducens secum R. Conseritur sermo de reddendo castello apud Divisas, quod spontaneo velle sibi tradi postulat. Abnegat Rotbertus ne iuramentum quod cum suis iuraverat in non reddendo scilicet castello infringeret. At ubi minis territus in patibuli suspensione, spondet se cessurum petitis, dummodo periculum evadat mortis. Infra statutum diem conventionis, ille malignus R. ad prefati Iohannis reducitur presentiam, cui nuntiat comes omnia quae gesta sunt, quomodo minis territus R. promiserat se redditurum castellum. Rogat etiam denuo R.

to whom he agrees, under threats, to surrender Devizes castle.

Fitz-Hubert is led back to Fitz-Gilbert,

[1] *proclamans . . .*] In C. the following word is erased; 'signum dedit victoriae. Hinc exteriora,' &c., G.

[2] *Tandem*] In C. corrected from 'Non'. Dr. Liebermann points out that the numerous contemporary erasures and insertions in C. show that the author made a final recension of its text after other copies had been divulgated; *vide, inter alia,* note 2, p. 58, note 3, p. 60, and note 1, above, where G. presumably supplies the original readings.

[3] *O hominem . . . salvabitur*] G. and editions *omit.* 'Invectio in Rotbertum,' C. *in marg.*

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A.D. 1140 (*cont.*)

and allowed to accompany Earl Robert to Devizes.

ad Divisas secum ire permittat, eo pacto, ut si fortassis optinuerit castellum, iuri Iohannis sub eo subigatur. Annuit Iohannes precibus comitis, qui protinus cum R. redit ad Divisas. Interim idem Iohannes, missis litteris ad eos qui extra vel qui infra castellum erant, iureiurando iuravit nec se nec comitem aliquid malefacturos Rotberto; hoc dumtaxat agant, ut iuramentum in non tradendo alicui castello firmiter teneant. Relictis ex-constabulario et quodam potenti viro Hunfrido et quibusdam aliis, comes Glaorniam revertitur, mandans omnibus ut si Rotbertus renueret sponte reddere castellum, suspenderetur [1].

[1] *suspenderetur*] The last word of the last existing folio in C.; 'Reliqua supplere licet ex impressis pag. 675, lin. 34,' C. *in marg.* (xvii. cent.). Notes relating to the succession of bishops at Worcester are added on the fly-leaf by the fifteenth-century annotator. Henceforth to 'crudeliter', *s.a.* 1141, G., with its Cottonian transcript and Harleian translation, remains the sole authority. The interpolator's hand is still traceable, *e.g.* in the account of Stephen's capture at Lincoln, where his Angevin sympathies elicit the comment 'iusto Dei iudicio', *vide* Thorpe, ii, p. 129; John of Worcester has throughout favoured the king's cause, for which reason also the paragraph 'Et quia . . . praemio', *ibid.*, pp. 132–3, 'sicut ex ipsius Milonis ore audivimus,' is not likely to be from his pen.

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Oxford: Printed at the Clarendon Press by HORACE HART, M.A.

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